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J. G. HARRISON & SONS.

1901 NURSERY 1901



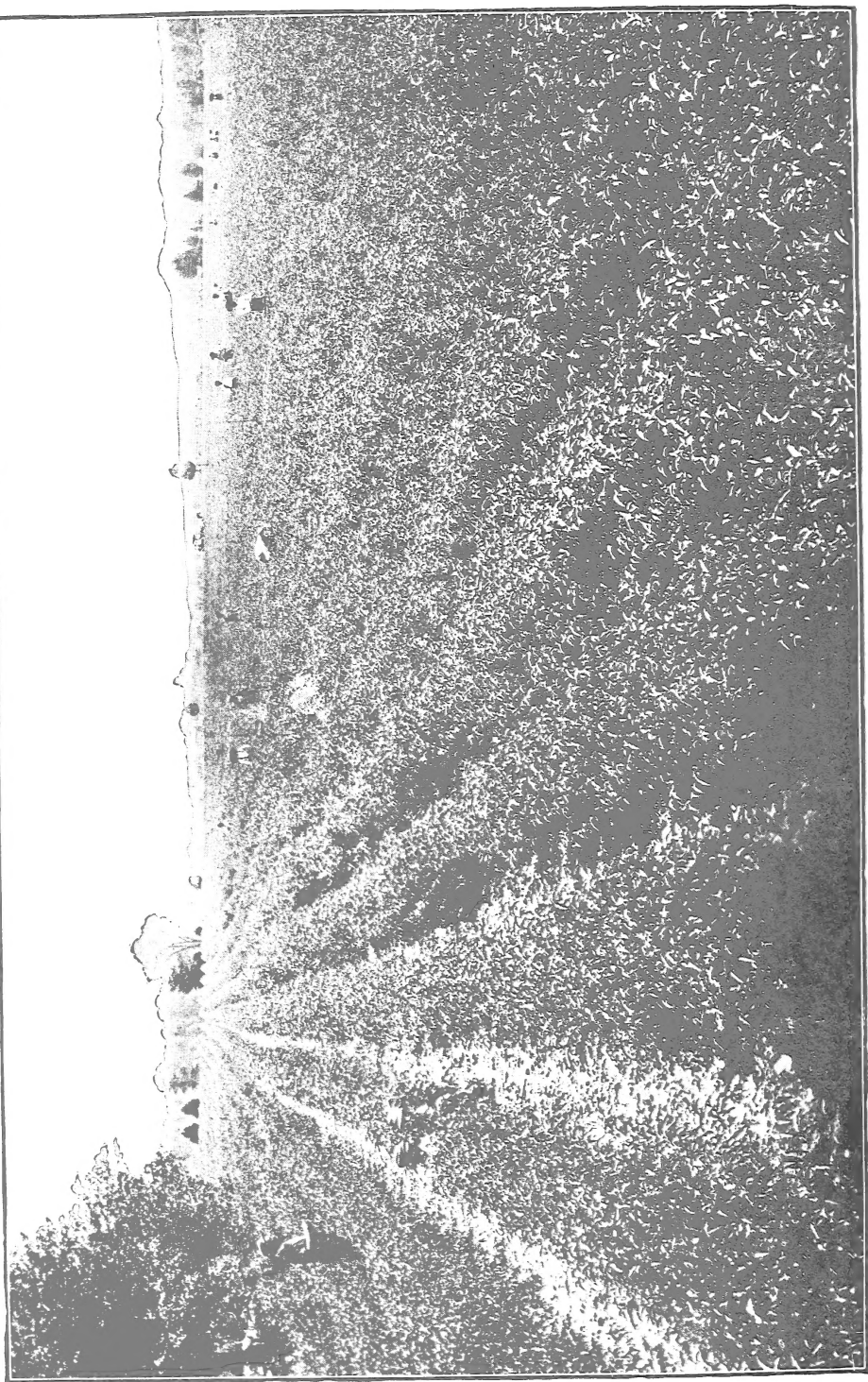
"DEWEY"
PEACH.

"DONALD"
EMERALD
ASPARAGUS.

BERLIN MD.

REFERENCES

EXCHANGE & SAVINGS BANK OF BERLIN
AND R. G. DUN & CO.



OUR PEACH NURSERY—OVER TWO MILLION TREES BEING BUDDED.

HARRISON'S

Fruit Tree and Plant Catalogue.

Again we send you our annual tree and plant catalogue with an honest description of our stock. Our trade continues to increase, for which we wish to thank our customers in all sections of the country. And for the orders received year after year from our OLD CUSTOMERS we feel especially grateful. Our aim shall be to merit a continuance of your good will. The outlook for the fruit grower is brighter than for years. The past season has been one of prosperity for the people of the United States generally. Labor has been employed to a greater extent and at better wages than for years past. The shortage in acreage will be conducive of better prices for some years at least. Owing to extreme drouth, good plants will be scarce this season; therefore, the prices will be higher. While we have not as many million plants as some years, we have a large stock of extra fine plants. Some of our UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS in this catalogue will show how our stock is liked. We simply grow as fine stock as can be grown and that will produce as fine fruit as can be produced by any one. Fourteen years ago we sold our first trees and plants and by fair dealing and strict attention to business our trade has steadily increased and the past years' business more than doubled any preceeding one. We started in our teens and have grown with the business. Our whole time is devoted to this work. We are making it our life work and cannot afford to neglect any part of it. We don't trust it to hired labor. When our patrons order from us they get what they order and get it in proper condition. Our customers are our witnesses.

LOCATION. We are located in one of the most favored spots of the United States. Only seven miles from Ocean City, a favorite summer resort, from whence we get the purest of air. Two lines of Railroad, the P., W. & B. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad and B., C. & A. connecting with the B. & O. for points in the West, and from this road we have a siding on our grounds. The Adams Express and Western Union Telegraph Office are within 100 yards of our Office. Our farms (six) are a part of the best land in our State. Connected from office to farms by telephones.

SPECIALTIES. Peach, apple and Kieffer pear trees, asparagus roots and strawberry plants. In peach we have about two million budded last season. Apple trees, we planted a half million. One Hundred Thousand Kieffer pear; half a million asparagus roots and sixty acres in strawberry plants.

We are not bending our energies on growing cheap, low-priced stock, but good stock, and we are selling this as cheap as this kind of stock can possibly be sold.

Yours very respectfully,

J. G. Harrison, Sons
Berlin, Md.

SPRAYING.

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated the fact that Spraying at the proper time and properly done for protection against destructive insects, rot, fungus and blight, is the best if not the only sure remedy against these enemies of the horticulturist and that it has succeeded and will succeed is evidenced by the rapidly increasing interest manifested in the manufacture, sale and use of spraying machines, and the good results obtained by those who have practiced this mode of protection.

Any of the Agricultural Experimental Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

FORMULAS.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make forty gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture.—For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water.—For fungous diseases.

Paris Green.—Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties.—For insects which chew.

London Purple.—This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added.—For insects which chew.

Hellebore.—Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature.—For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects.—For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spiders, thrips, bark lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies can also be successfully treated.

Directions for Transplanting, Etc.

As the life and well-being of a tree depends very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the Nurseryman, and as a large proportion of the trees that are lost are lost for the want of proper treatment, we desire to offer a few hints upon the subject of *transplanting, pruning, etc.*

TRANSPLANTING.

The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the autumn; and February, March and April, in the spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in autumn until they commence budding in the spring. The autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around the roots during the winter, so that the trees will be ready to grow off without interruption at the first impulse of nature in the spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let sub-soil plough follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches.

It is a waste of material to plant out an orchard unless the ground is well prepared.

We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the tree. If the ground is not in good condition it should be made so. Most soils would be benefited by the application of a good coat of lime or wood ashes, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so; that found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery,

PREPARING THE ROOTS.

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud, which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which, accidentally, might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth among the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and have become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till mid-summer. Instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot; this will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

SHORTENING-IN THE BRANCHES.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then, it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots has been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

MULCHING.

This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer droughts. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring, and will in most cases obviate the necessity of watering at the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of mulching. We have known orchards planted where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances and in like manner and treated similarly, save only that they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others.

Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

CULTIVATING.

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is a very important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer would think for an instant of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that it is

Never plant a tree unless you are willing to take care of it. Not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend

under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. One experiment only is enough to convince anyone of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf pears, more than any trees, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious if left to seed.

PRUNING.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as of other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and we may add, better every way. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of branches to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth, this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring. Dwarf pears also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned down instead of up, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

"From labor cometh rest." Nothing worth the having is to be had for nothing. It may not seem work to keep up a good orchard but it will bring its own reward.

Prune fruit trees, as too large and too thick heads are to be avoided.

TREATMENT OF TREES COMING TO HAND OUT OF SEASON.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, unopened, in a cellar, or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is perfectly thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the fall for spring planting should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in the spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After this it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

Trim and clean up the orchard, gather up the brush and burn it. Pick up the faulty fruit and burn or feed to swine.

OLD ORCHARD.

The old orchard upon the Epitomist Experiment Farm has been neglected for years. We have trimmed the trees, removed the grass from above the roots and applied stable manure and ashes. In the spring we will plow the ground and plant in navy beans. Under this treatment this old neglected orchard will assume new and vigorous life, and will show the owners of many such orchards what it is necessary to do to restore such neglected trees to a profitable vigor. Over the whole country are falling orchards that only need such attentions as we have bestowed and will bestow upon this orchard to make them remunerative. These trees have stood in sod for a long period. They had so diminished the plant food in the soil that the trees were starving. Branches had become so thick that air and sunlight could not freely enter. Insect depredation met with no obstacle. Under such conditions it would be folly to expect a full crop on trees thus situated. With the tough sod removed, the ashes and stable manure mulch constitute conditions that are favorable to new vitality, and the cultivation of the land next season is just what is needed. Navy beans are a profitable crop and one that will not affect the trees. It is now too late for an orchardist to do what we have already done, but he can proceed in the spring, as we shall then proceed, and with the application of ashes or other form of potash around the trees, together with pruning between now and the starting of the sap, can secure good results. Undesirable seedlings should be grafted, and so should trees of undesirable varieties. Continue this process of grafting until you have a new tree—(Clipping from *Agricultural Epitomist*.)

Mess J G. Harrison & Sons,

The strawberry plants arrived all right, except the last lot were a little dry but think they will be all right. Enclosed please find check to balance account.

Respectfully,

Pa., May 2, 1900.

E. S. MILLER.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

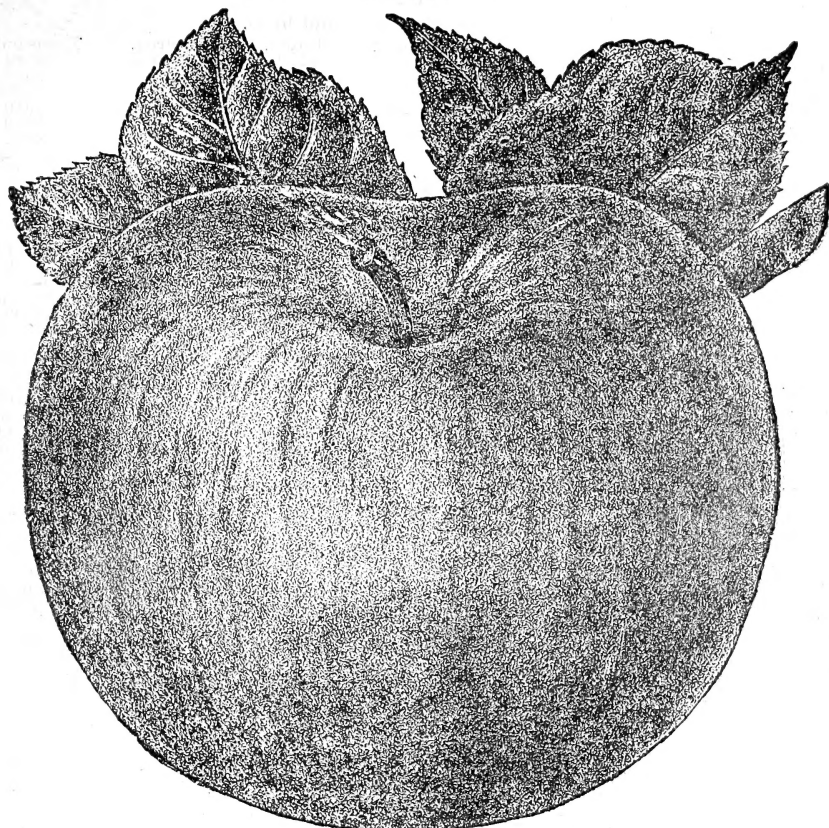
Dear Sirs—The strawberry plants ordered from your nurseries came to hand promptly in good condition, and are in every way entirely satisfactory. With thanks for extra number sent and for careful attention

Very truly yours,

Va., April 10, 1900.

D. A. PENICK.

THE APPLE.



BEN DAVIS.

Every farmer, however small his possessions may be, who lives in the apple growing districts of the United States, should have an apple orchard, the product of which should be found on his table in some form every day of the year. It is the purpose of this article to interest the farmer in this most valuable of all fruits. So well known are the uses of the apple that little need be said upon the subject. In its numerous varieties, its season of maturity extends throughout the year. No other fruit in the temperate zone may thus be had in continuous succession without resorting to artificial means of preservation. It is pre-eminent that they are the household economy. Apples placed ready for the children when they awake in the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, remarked a doctor whose name is well known all over the country. Apples are good for the brain. A good ripe, raw apple is completely digested in eight-five minutes and the phosphorus renews the nervous system in the brain. No man should ever let his family go hungry for apples.

Thinning Apples.

It pays to thin apples, says a writer in the *American Gardening*. This season I tried the experiment on a large scale to settle the above assertion as a fact. I thinned them when over half grown, so that no two apples would touch each other, and the result was about double the large sized apples the present season over what they were last season. If one has some money to invest and is willing to wait a few years, provided he has proper soil and location, an apple orchard will be a good investment, providing it is cared for as well as corn and potatoes generally are.

VARIETIES. Some persons commit a great fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered; it is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter who is providing for the wants of the family a number of varieties that ripen in quick succession will be the best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use.

Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties. Although it is not as long as some, it is selected with special care.

Price of Apple Trees.

Two year on whole root and buds.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-class medium, 4 to 6 feet. ....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-class second size, 3½ to 5 feet....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light grade, 2 to 3 feet ....	.08	.75	6.00	\$60.00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

SUMMER APPLES.

STARR—Has proved a very desirable, reliable and valuable market apple, and is now offered after several years of thorough testing in comparison with other best early market apples.

Md., March 25th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—Trees came on time and in excellent condition. Several years ago I traveled much through Worcester county and often wondered what the sand was good for. I now know. I have handled many trees, having been in the nursery business, but yours have the finest roots I ever saw. Expect more orders in the future.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

C. FRANK SPEDDEN.

The tree is a good, healthy grower, comes to fruiting young and is an abundant and healthy bearer, though heavier on the alternate year. The fruit is very large, showy, pale green, frequently with a handsome blush on sunny side; pleasant sub-acid. Very early, marketable first week in July, and will continue in good condition until September, being an excellent shipper for so early an apple; has carried to California in excellent condition. A very superior cooking and a good eating apple.

RED JUNE—Medium size, oblong, conical, fine, deep red, juicy and refreshing in flavor. Tree vigorous and bears young and abundantly. Highly prized for market. June 30th.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color; flesh nearly white; tender, juicy, crisp with rich, sprightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration this has no superior among early apples. June to July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Medium size, roundish, bright red, flesh tender with a mild, fine flavor, quality very good and valuable for home use, but rather small for much profit. July to August.

RED ASTRACHAN—Rather large, approaching conical, covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich and acid from its earliness, handsome appearance, its excellent culinary qualities and the vigor of the tree it is worthy of general cultivation. One of the best of early apples to plant for profit, ripening with Early Harvest. Above the medium size, skin pale yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality. Tree is a vigorous and upright grower, gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest.

EARLY RIPE—This fine apple coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season. The tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white and juicy sub-acid; fine for the table or cooking. July 1st.

Conn., May 2nd, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

The trees came all right yesterday. They were nice stock and in good condition. Thank you for the bundle of extra ones. Yours truly,

F. E. JOHNSON.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white, changing to a pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. July.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large to very large; pale greenish yellow; flesh fine; white, very sweet and good, strong grower and good bearer. August.

EARLY COLTON—A fine sized yellow apple of good quality. Tree spreading in habit, a good and early bearer.

TETOFISKY—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow and beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July.

AUTUMN APPLES.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular with a fine evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender and sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome rapid growing tree with a fine spreading head and bears large crops. Valuable for market, also for drying. September to November.

FALLAWATER—Large roundish, slightly ovate conical, very regular and smooth, skin yellowish green with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair, highly deserving extensive cultivation. Fall.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, high flavor, very productive and a popular variety. September.

AUTUMN APPLES—Continued.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium, streaked, tender, juicy, fine; productive; desirable; free, September.

HAAS—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

LOWELL—Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent; good bearer; free. September.

DUCHESS (OLDENBERG)—A Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of the most hardy and productive varieties under cultivation. Does especially well in sections that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Tree is a vigorous grower and it requires little or no pruning, producing an abundance of fruit very even in size. Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground. Flesh juicy and sub-acid. September.

ALEXANDER—A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed and of a fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.

BISMARCK—This most valuable new apple, introduced from New Zealand a few years ago, through the agency of a celebrated arboretum in Germany, promises to take the place of almost every other apple grown in this country and abroad. It has already been fully tested in Russia, Germany, France, England, United States and Canada; and wherever grown it has proved a most astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but also in hardness, and especially in earliness of fruiting. The color of the fruit is a beautiful golden yellow, and its size is the largest. The trees bear most profusely, and the showy fruits are eagerly sought after, always bringing the highest market price. Bismarck trees bear at an earlier age than any other apple, and the fruit keeps well into March. As a dessert apple it has no equal, owing to its distinct and most delicious flavor. It is also found especially suitable for cooking purposes. It bears fruit when only one or two years old, and it has been grown in large quantities as a pot-plant for table and greenhouse decoration. Large, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; medium, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; small, postpaid, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium to large sizes, rich golden yellow, flesh same color, juicy,

Del., May 11th, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find check for \$29.30 in full for balance due on nursery stock furnished me according to bills. I have bought for a great many orchards of peach, apple and pear trees, but have never gotten such satisfactory trees as those furnished by you.

Very truly,

CHAS. B. LORE.

Wealthy in point of hardness, but superior in fruit and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, thoroughly tested. January to April.

SCOTT'S WINTER—From Vermont. One of the best, long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy; color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April or May.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Rather a above medium size, roundish, greenish or yellow russet. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, with a good sub-acid flavor, productive and very popular on account of its long keeping. November to February.

W. W. PEARMAIN—Large, oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellow with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, crisp and juicy; trees vigorous and productive. January to April.

Md., April 22nd, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Please send the enclosed order at once by express. I delivered the last of the trees to-day and all were well pleased. I expect to do a good business for the fall trade.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. PHLEGER.

an early and immense bearer, valuable for market.

RHODE ISLAND—Large, roundish, oblate, skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy and rich, acid flavor. Succeeds well in the North, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellow, striped and mixed with light red. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

crisp, tender and of highest quality. Best of yellow winter apples and a good seller. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until February. For canning purposes it nearly equals the pear. Tree is hardy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer. December to February.

NORTHWESTERN—A Wisconsin seedling of great value; has stood the most trying tests, and found to be equal to

and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth,

Md., April 15th, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gentlemen:—The apple trees arrived in due time and in fine order. Enclosed please find check for the amount of your bill. Hoping this will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours very truly,

EDGAR MCCENEY.

NERO—A seedling of the Romanite which it excels in every way. A valuable winter apple, long keeper, large and beautiful; none better for Middle and Southern States. December to April.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Large, oblong, bright red with darker red stripes; very handsome, fair quality, a good grower and December to April.

Ky., March 18th, 1901.

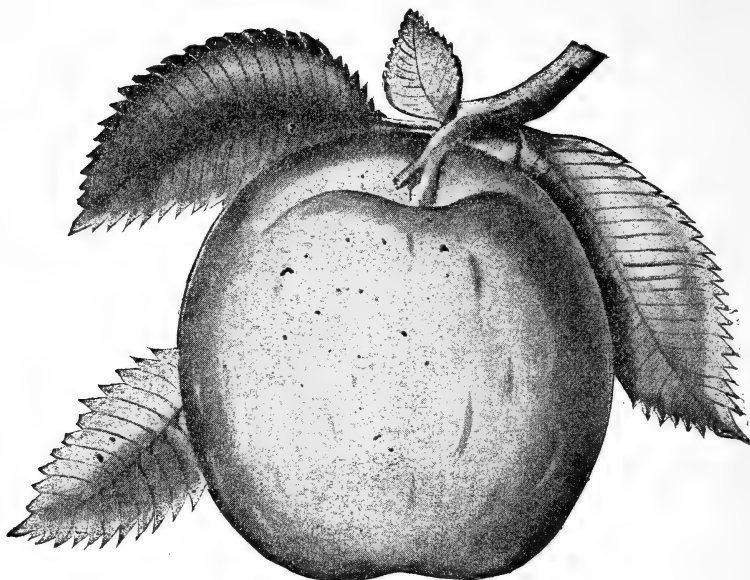
Mr. J. G. Harrison, Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—My trees came to hand and they are a fine lot sure. I have bought trees for a long time, but these were the finest yet.

Yours,

AUGUST BUDDE.

WINTER APPLES.

YORK IMPERIAL— $\frac{1}{2}$ Size.

YORK IMPERIAL—The best of all the list—Medium size, oval, angular, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any now grown as a profitable orchard variety. Be sure to include this in every collection. December to April.

Va., April 19th, 1900.

Mess. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sir:—The trees received today in good order and have set them out, very well pleased with them for the amount charged and will give you an order this fall. Wishing you success, I am,

Yours truly, A. PAUL.

for table it stands among the best; for keeping it is justly esteemed, and for bearing it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this we must earnestly recommend it to the consideration of all orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong, skin smooth of a fine dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

BEN DAVIS—Fruit medium to large; roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid, of good quality; a popular kind and every orchard. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, comes into bearing early, and very productive. It blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping the late spring frosts. Very popular in the west and southwest. Mid-winter.

Ct., May 9th, 1900.

Trees received in due time and am well pleased with them.

Hastily yours,

J. P. NORTHP.

while the flesh is white, rich, crisp, juicy, highly flavored but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tidewater section. October to February.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Originated in Arkansas. Seedling of the Winesap which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red, sub-acid, early and abundant bearer and a good keeper. Tree is a strong grower and roots well. This valuable winter apple has but few equals.

WEALTHY—A most valuable apple of fine size, appearance and quality; a good market apple of its season; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous and sub-acid. Tree is healthy, hardy and productive.

BELLFLOWER—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy. An old favorite which has always been popular, good keeper. November to April.

N. J., April 20th, 1900.

Gentlemen:—I received the trees today and they were all in excellent condition. Enclosed you will find check for same, Yours respectfully,

P. S. ROBINSON.

BALDWIN—One of the best and most popular apples in cultivation on account of its flavor and good shipping qualities. Fruit is large roundish, narrowing a little to the eye; the skin deep red, highly flavored but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tidewater section. October to February.

Pa., April 23rd, 1900.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.,

Dear Sirs:—Trees arrived Saturday all right and in good shape. You gave me scripture measure. Thanks. The Black Twigs are the finest I have ever seen. Very truly,

JOHN A. GORDON.

LILY OF KENT—Originated in Kent county, Delaware. Tree a strong grower, healthy, and is not subject to leaf blight nor apple rust. Flesh white, juicy and crisp; keeps through winter to the middle of May.

GRINDSTONE—An old standard sort and needs no description.

PEWAUKEE—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened, bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; a seedling from Duchess and it inherits its quality of extreme

Pa., April 12th, 1901.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees in good condition and am more than pleased with them, especially with the pear and apples. Accept thanks for same. I remain, yours respectfully,

HIRAM STAHL.

hardiness, which makes it a most reliable kind in cold climates. December and January.

SHACKLEFORD—Originated in Clark county, Missouri. The tree is a very vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis; it flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples are large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. December to May.

DOMINE—Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant flavor; keeps till midwinter; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.

SALOME—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good. January to May. Its hardiness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late even in summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is very hardy.

STARK—Large, greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped light and dark red. Flesh yellowish and moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid and free. October to January.

MASON'S STRANGER—Originated in Greenville county, Va., medium size; color yellow with russet dots on one side; flesh white, juicy and crisp; flavor nearly sweet; keeps through winter into spring; tree moderately thrifty and a good bearer. January to March.

TALLMAN'S SWEET—Medium size, pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality and a good cooker. December to April.

WILLOW TWIG—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat oblate, light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant sub-acid; good; valuable for late keeping.

LANKFORD SEEDLING—Medium to large, yellow, red striped; good keeper; excellent quality, juicy. December to February.

KING—Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. November to March.

JONATHAN—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth;

Va., May 7th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons:

Forgive me for forgetting to send the extra amount of freight to you. Trees received O. K. and are growing. Many thanks for your kindness. I shall speak a good word for your trees.

I am, respectfully,

D. C. HARRISON.

Kans., April 18th, 1901.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons.

Gents:—I received the trees and am well pleased with them. Do not forget to send me a catalogue next fall, as I plant plums, cherries and apples.

Respectfully,

P. J. DELZEIT.

WOLF RIVER—A handsome apple, originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender,

juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor. Tree strong, stout and a great bearer. January and February.

GANO—A seedling of the Ben Davis, but is much superior to that variety, having all of its good qualities in a higher degree. It is more brilliantly colored, more regular in size and a very long keeper, tree having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. Fruit large, finely colored, even in size and good quality. February to May.

PARADISE WINTER SWEET—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good; productive; an excellent apple and well worthy of a place in the orchard. November to February.

N. Y., April 15th, 1901.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons.

We received the trees in good shape and am well pleased with them, so far; if they prove true to name you will hear from us again.

Hastily, ROBERT DENISE.

SMITH'S CIDER—Rather large, greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor, a prodigious bearer and a profitable market variety, December to February.

N. Y., May 2nd, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The thousand peach trees ordered from you arrived to-day, and found them well packed and in good condition, and right all around in size and quality, with lots of extras.

Thanking you for the kindness, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

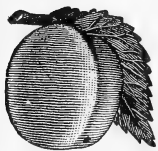
J. E. BAKER.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, striped, flesh white, mild and tender and slightly sub-acid, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree is a good grower, but we cannot advise its planting south of Pennsylvania, except in mountainous regions. November to February.

CRAB APPLES.

HYSLOP—Large, deep crimson; produces in clusters. Very popular and one of the most beautiful of crabs. Good for culinary uses and for cider. October to January.

THE PEACH.



In the peach excellence and beauty is combined, and if given the attention due it, there is no tree that will give more delicious fruit. To the person who has tasted the luscious fruit, no words of praise are needed to make him appreciate the value of same.

There is no fruit tree that can make as **quick** a return as the **peach**. Give it reasonable attention and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered, a few the second year, and the receipts from a good orchard are something of **importance**. Sometimes it overloads its branches with fruit requiring props or, far better for the owner who has the courage, to thin the fruit and gain better peaches both in size and color, for which he will receive a much better price than the large quantity of small inferior ones.

Kans., March 14th, 1900.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gentlemen:—I am sending a small order for a few trees and plants, as I want to reset some peaches that were killed from the extreme cold weather of 1899. Out of 100 I got of you I only lost six trees; that was not bad for June buds. I am well pleased with the peach trees and strawberry plants I got of you two years ago. The strawberries done exceedingly well. The variety was Wm. Belt, and Glen Mary. I don't think the Glen Mary will rust in this part of the country, I saw no signs of rust this season.

Truly yours,

WM. K. THOMAS.

Peaches will succeed on a great variety of soils. "Worn-out" land and poor sandy soils that would require years of careful handling to produce a good crop of grain, can be readily utilized for peach land, and is preferred to land that is stronger. Improve the land after the trees are set.

Starting with such land, I would proceed by first plowing and pulverizing, then dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots. Use the soil to cover the roots and tread firmly with the foot. Leave three or four inches of the hole to be filled with well rotted manure or compost (it contains wood ashes all the better,) then cover with any soil. This will be enough fertilizer for the first year. Good cultivation must follow or failure will result.

For two or three years the land can be cultivated with other crops, adding fertilizer to make them. After the first year broadcast and cultivate in plenty of good wood ashes or muriate of potash and phosphoric acid.

Seed with crimson clover the third year in 7th month, turn under the next 5th month and cultivate. Repeat this for several years and note the result. If growth of wood and foliage get too strong, stop fertilizing and cultivate only.

On rich land that will produce 50 to 75 bushels of corn, I would use no manure around the tree, but some potash, perhaps. If cropping between the trees would use fertilizer to make that crop, but would watch the trees closely, and if I found them hungry, would feed with phosphoric acid and potash in the shape of muriate or kainit.

The man who is afraid to run the risk of planting either trees or plants has a small chance in the fruit business.

Always bear in mind that over-stimulated peach trees will be sensitive to low temperature, fruit will be poor in color and more subject to fungus diseases. *Avoid cold, wet, low land.*

Whether planted in fall or spring, prune just about the time the tree starts growth. Prune to a switch, leaving no laterals as the tree will make all it needs.

Much might be said about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. *Never prop a limb to prevent breaking, but thin the fruit. This will make better fruit and longer lived trees.*

Fruit should be graded and culls utilized without sending to market, unless when very scarce. Plant good trees in good land and success is only a matter of time.

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES.

They are grown from natural Tennessee peach seed and on land that has never grown peach trees, and they are clean and healthy.

A June budded tree is one that is budded in June, the same season it sprouts from the seed. After being budded it is cut back and makes a growth from July 1st to frost, the roots only being one year's growth and the bud about 90 days' growth, this gives us a well developed tree with lots of fibrous roots. When taken up the fibers all come up and you get the entire roots and tap root not cut. It is of great importance to have the tap root. There are orchards we sold four years ago, June budded trees that bore a heavy crop the past season. The customers will not plant anything but June buds again.



A June budded peach tree 3 years old fruiting

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples.....	30 feet each way
Standard pears and strong growing cherries.....	20 " " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, Nectarines.....	14 to 18 " " "
Dwarf pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Raspberries and blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 4½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " ".....	70	8 " " ".....	684
20 " " ".....	110	6 " " ".....	1,210
18 " " ".....	135	5 " " ".....	1,742
15 " " ".....	205	4 " " ".....	2,725
11 " " ".....	300	3 " " ".....	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

DESCRIPTION OF PEACHES.

Given from our own knowledge and new ones from
ORIGINATOR'S DESCRIPTION.

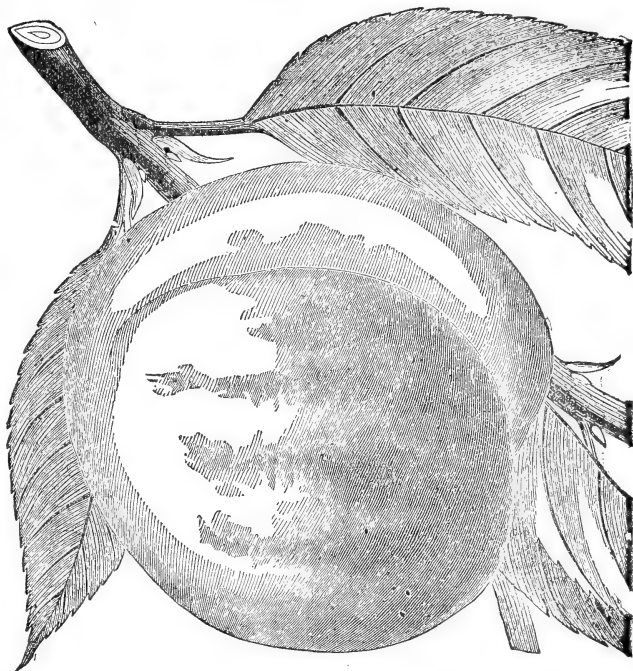
GORDON—This is the finest late peach in existence. It is of large size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and delicious flavor. It ripens the latter part of Septem-

Pa., Apr. 13th, 1901.
Mess. J. G.

Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—The trees arrived and I have them set out and will have to say that I never saw a better lot of trees and was more than pleased with them; they were so much better than I looked for, looking at other places, that I could not help being more than pleased. Enclosed please find check for the trees and will say that I am truly thankful for your favors toward me.

Yours truly,
S. S. POTHAMUS.



ber, and will keep a month. It is unexcelled as a shipper, and could easily be shipped to Europe. Its many good qualities make it the best of all late peaches for market or home use.

To those growing peaches for market, we commend this variety especially. It produced a large crop of very perfect fruit in 1898, when all other late varieties failed. It seems to be proof against rot. The fruit is unusually handsome, being a beautiful yellow of unusual richness. It colors up fully before ripening, and will keep for several weeks. It comes when all other marketable peaches are gone, and hence has a clear field. It can be depended on to bring a big price—a fancy price. It is the peach to plant now to make money. Originator's Description—Plant a few hundred or few thousand trees, and it will be like a gold mine to you in years to come. 25¢ each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Md., May 6th, 1901.

Dear Sirs:—The two boxes of trees you sent me arrived a few days after you started them and in fine condition; they were the finest lot of trees that I ever saw; they were better than I expected to get. You are the first men that I ever ordered from that come up to what you said. I have them all set out and they are starting very nicely. I have them set along close to the road and there have been dozens of people stopped and asked me where I got those trees. I told them that they came from you people and they said they were the finest lot of trees they had ever seen and I told them you were the first men that sent me what I ordered and they were really better than expected. Excuse me for not writing sooner as I was busy setting out trees. I will favor you with another order this fall if nothing more than I know of now happens. Thank you for your kindness and promptness and for sending me everything nice and in good condition.

Yours respectfully,
AMOS S. COLLINS.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Va., December 6th, 1900.

Dear Sirs:—My trees got here to-day and were most beautifully packed. I have received a great many trees from many nurserymen, but have never received any as nicely put up as yours. I have not seen the trees, but have no doubt but what they are all right. Hoping to have the pleasure of sending you some nice orders in the spring, I remain,

Yours very truly,
I. P. HOAG.

The best cure for the blues is a good supply of fresh, ripe Elberta Peaches.

FRANCES—In this new variety we believe we have won which is equal to the old standard Elberta in every respect and ripens after it. This new peach is destined to become as popular as Elberta, which it follows closely after ripening. By the time the latter is done the Frances is ready for shipment. It thus prevents the occurrence of a

break in the succession and reaches market at a time when peaches command the highest price, because the beautiful Elberta has created the demand. It is one of the handsomest peaches ever grown, being of a beautiful shade of yellow, covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches in circumference.

It is very productive; the originator cut a branch nine inches long on which were growing nine full sized peaches. The cut shows the Frances full size, and gives a good idea of its beautiful shape. It is a true freestone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival. Price 25¢ each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Mich., April 16th, 1901.

Messrs. Harrison, Berlin, Md.

Gents:—Trees received this A. M. in good order, were very nicely packed, showing care, and am well pleased. Hope the change of climate will not work to our disadvantage.

Respectfully,

DWIGHT WARREN.

GOLD MINE—Originated in Michigan. Tree hardy and productive. The fruit is round or nearly so, having no point or bunch at centre. It is large yellow with good rich coloring, resembles Late Crawford and ripens at same season. Originator's description. 25¢ each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

STINSON'S—We have observed the want of a late peach for the Southern markets, and

W. Va., April 15th, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The peach trees I ordered from you through a friend, received in good time. I just finished planting them and must say they are the best trees I ever bought. These trees cost me 4¼¢ apiece and I got trees this spring from another nursery at 11¼¢ apiece that were not as good by 50% as the ones you sent me. I have bought trees from five different nurseries and must say you gave me far better trees for the price than I ever procured from any other company.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK A. WILKINS.

KLONDIKE—Originated in York Co., Pa. Large size, white skin with brilliant red over cover; white flesh, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor, free from bitterness; perfectly free, bright red at stone and free from fibre. Time of ripening, October 10th, when no other late peach can compete with it in size, quality or appearance. 20¢ each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

HOBSON—Comparatively new variety introduced by J. D. Huested and he speaks of it as being a very large yellow, freestone, ripening ten to fifteen days before Elberta and a very valuable market variety. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, of Washington, D. C., states upon testing the Hobson that it is decidedly the best of all specimens yet received and really does not see how one could better it much as a peach of its season.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gents:—Enclosed you will find check for invoice of the 27th. Thanks for your early delivery of the trees. I was much pleased with them and should I want any in the future will send you an order.

Yours respectfully,

D. BOULDEN.

Del., May 3rd, 1901.

EARLY BELL, (HIELEY)—This seedling of Belle of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardness of fruit buds, but ripens its fruit nearly a month earlier, thus giving us a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side, at a season when in former years we had only small semi-cling varieties of poor quality. Early Belle is as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper. July 15th. Price 25¢ each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

VICTOR—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size, ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling crossed with Spanish Blood. Ripens in Southern Texas from May 8th to 16th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor. 25¢ each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

WILLETT—Originated by Wallace P. Willett of New York City, N. Y., from a peach-stone brought from South America in 1874. This variety, having been tested for twenty-five years, proves to be one of the largest, finest, yellow peaches ever known, and is of the Crawford Late type. Twelve of these peaches which were exhibited at the American Institute Fair, took the first prize, weighing twelve ounces each, and each measuring twelve inches in circumference. The tree is a very thrifty grower, upright, clean, smooth and stalky. Blooms about May 1st, with large sized blossoms. Ripens September 25th.

N. Y. April 15th, 1901.

Dear Sirs:—Peach trees arrived all O. K., and am well pleased with same. Accept thanks for liberal count. Yours truly,

HART BROS.

Mr. Dilworth, of the well-known canning establishment of New York city, visited our nurseries last summer and stated that he had seen the original tree of the WILLETT, and no one who is looking for a large, late, yellow peach can do better than to plant this variety. See cut on back cover page. 25¢ each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price

Md., May 3rd, 1901.

Gentlemen:—I received the trees and I think they are fine ones; I also think you sent them at the right time. Yours truly,

J. B. LOWE.

flavor. Freestone. It is claimed that it will produce fruit for three months in succession and blossoms at different periods. 25¢ each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Introduced by J.D. Huested, the well-known originator, amongst other varieties of Huested's Early, Early Michigan and Triumph peaches. He has devoted many years to scientific crossing and breeding for improved varieties. Every new kind introduced by him has stood the test of practical trial, and maintained all the merits claimed for them. His latest introduction, "Admiral Dewey," marks as

Del., April 18th, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find check to cover your bill. Please mail me a receipt for same. I thank you very much for selecting me such fine stock and assure you that I am highly pleased with stock and condition of same.

Very truly yours,

WM. G. LOCKWOOD.

great an advance in early peaches as did the Triumph, and while that variety is proving even better than ever claimed for it, Admiral Dewey possesses many important points of superiority. It is a perfect freestone; ripens with the Triumph; flesh is yellow, of uniform color and texture to pit. Has better form and brighter color on the surface; is equally hardy and productive. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Price—One-year No. 1, 25¢ each; \$2.50 dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

The most magnificent mid-summer peach is Elberta.

W. Va., May 2nd, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Sirs:—I received my trees from you and have them all set out. They arrived in good shape. Many thanks for the apple trees you sent me.

Yours,

J. N. SIRBAUGH.

Ont., April 16th, 1901.

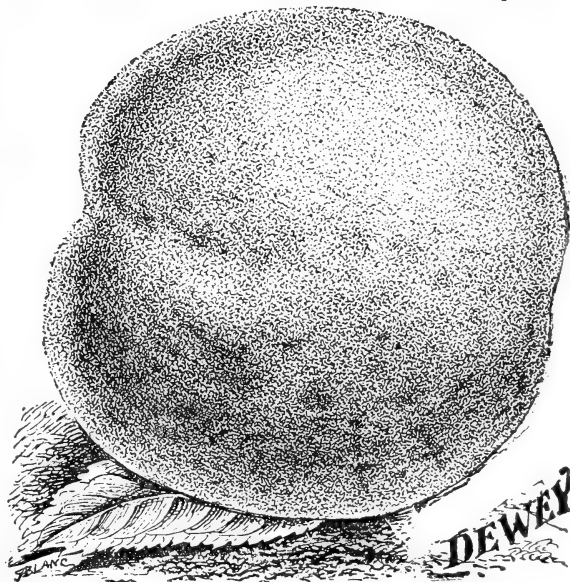
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees all right.

Yours truly, JOHN PENDERGAST.

EVERBEARING—A decided novelty.

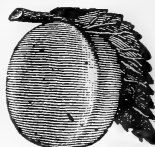
New; produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, white mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor.



PRICE OF PEACH TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.



	Each.	Doz.	Hund.	Thous.
First-class, XXXX, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 25	\$7 00	\$60 00
First-class, XX, 5 to 7 feet.....	15	1 00	6 00	50 00
First-class, 4 to 6 feet.....	10	80	5 00	45 00
First-class, medium, 3 to 5 feet.....	10	75	4 50	40 00
First-class, light, 3 to 4 feet.....	08	60	4 00	35 00
First-class, branched, 2½ to 3 feet..	06	50	3 00	25 00
First-class, whip, light, 1½ to 2½ ft.	05	40	2 50	20 00
First-class, June buds, 1½ to 2 feet.	05	50	3 00	25 00
Second-class, June buds, 12 to 18 ins.	04	40	2 50	20 00
Third-class, June buds, 6 to 8 inches.	04	30	2 00	15 00



If June buds are to go by mail, add \$1 per 100; if per dozen, add 15 cents. We can send 1 to 2 feet one-year trees by mail as well.

TWELVE WINNERS.

Tested Varieties That Bring the Rocks.

MT. ROSE.—A variety of very great value, very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy and sweet. Separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after the Troth's Early, but is much larger than that variety, and should be in every collection.

Ohio, April 12th, 1900.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

The 1000 trees you shipped me on March 31st arrived in good order on the 9th of April. For the number they are a magnificent lot of trees. I am happily disappointed, as they are much better than I had looked for. Thanking you for your kindness, and if I need any more trees I shall give you an order.

Yours truly,

A. J. ROHN.

FITZGERALD.—The best posted growers in Michigan say it is as large or larger than Crawford Early, with the smallest pit I ever saw and the most brilliant color; grows similar to Crawford and ripens between Early and Late Crawford; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character, certainly a very fine peach; stands the winter better than any yet offered.

REEVES.—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches, and should be in every orchard. Tree is hardy and productive. A good freestone.

STUMP.—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored, freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties.

OLDMIXON FREE.—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety. Skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the

New York, April 23d, 1900.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Sirs:—My order for trees arrived in splendid shape and could not be better, and the trees are fine. All of the persons interested are satisfied, and will give orders in the future.

Yours truly, J. F. REED.

STEPHENS.—Large, white, shaded and mottled quality, hardy, a heavy and regular bearer. One of the finest late white peaches, and every large planter should include this in his orchard as a profitable sort.

CHAIRS.—Originated in Anne Arundel County, Md. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

CRAWFORD LATE.—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, freestone. Middle of August.

CHAMPION.—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper, ripening about the 10th of August.

ELBERTA.—An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and highly flavored. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Ripens early in August.

Ohio, May 3rd, 1900.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Berlin, Md.

Gents:—The trees came all O. K. and are the pink of perfection. Such fine plump trees I did not think could be grown anywhere. We are all so well pleased that we cannot thank you all enough for sending such splendid stock. They are just as fresh as the day they were shipped. I will plant them all, and every time I look at them I will have to think of J. G. Harrison & Sons. I will be ready for some more trees this fall, and will not forget your past kindness. Enclosed please find money order for the balance of money due on the trees, and a small order for strawberry and asparagus roots. Please send by express and oblige,

A. J. RADEBAUGH.

with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

FOX SEEDLING.—A very valuable peach ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing, freestone and a reliable bearer.

GLOBE.—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet, firm and delicious, uniformly large, freestone. Last of September.

red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high

Iowa, April 28th, 1900.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

The peach trees arrived yesterday. They are fine trees, and the box was in good shape and the trees were plump, but roots were a little dry, but I think they will be all right. Hope to be able to give you another order next year.

Respectfully, A. B. THURMAN & SON.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.

FIRST RIPENING.

BEAUTY'S BLUSH—Fruit uniformly large, highly colored, melting and delicious. Ripe from 20th of June to 10th of July. A perfect freestone.

Ind., May 11th, 1901.

Dear Friend:—Those you sent me by mail came all in good shape. The trees I got of you are far ahead of anything I have received from other sources. Enclosed please find another order which send by mail.

Yours truly,

I. B. GILBERT.

SNEED—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot.

GREENSBORO—Originated in Greensboro, N. C., ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size; yellowish white, beautifully colored with crimson

cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily.

ALEXANDER—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to almost purple in the sun; flesh firm, white, juicy and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone, which is small.

AMSDEN JUNE—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red,

almost purplish in the sun.

TRIUMPH—A very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. Blooms late, has large flowers, is a sure and abundant bearer and makes a very strong growth. The fruit is large with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

WATERLOO—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet, vinous juice. Semi-cling, ripens with

Amsden. June.

SCHUMACHER—A very early peach, similar to Alexander in many ways, but is more highly colored and more showy; very good qualities. June.

CONNETT'S SOUTHERN EARLY—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling, which originated in Guilford county, North Carolina. It has extra large fruit of a cream white shade; having a beautiful blush next to the sun.

EUREKA—Early semi-cling; seedling of Chinese cling. Medium size, oblong, cream white with red blush; tender and juicy when fully ripe, clear seed, delicious flavor. Ripens at place of origin, in Louisiana, June 15th.

TROTH'S EARLY—A very early peach of medium size, whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July.

DAVIDSON—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white with red cheek; very delicious; very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. First of August.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. July 1st to 15th.

WADDELL—Another new early peach, originating in Georgia, and commended especially by Mr. Hale, who has planted it largely. It is of medium to large size, oblong in shape; creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, white, and very sweet and rich when ripe; freestone. One notable thing is the long keeping quality of Waddell, and also its exceptional capacity for shipping. There is no doubt as to the value of this new peach.

LODGE—Originated in the famous peach belt of Delaware (Kent county). A heavy and regular bearer. White flesh, red blush, juicy and sweet. Excellent shipper and is a money maker in the locality in which it originated. Tree extremely hardy and vigorous grower.

DELAWARE—A seedling of Mountain Rose, but much earlier. Of large size and fine appearance, with a delicately flushed skin, shaded with red. Flesh is white, and of a rich flavor and juicy; a perfect freestone and very productive. A better shipper than Mountain Rose, handling quite as well as Troth, than which, however, it is much larger and of more attractive coloring, as well as earlier. It comes in just when a good shipping peach is needed, when Hale's Early is about over and Troth beginning to ripen.

HYNES'S SURPRISE—True freestone when ripe; resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

Elberta peach has already been well tested and is one of the most profitable market varieties.

Conn., April 15th, 1901.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—I am much pleased with the trees and assure you that I shall give you all future orders.

Yours truly,

N. C. BARKER.

Pa., Dec. 7th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—Trees arrived in fine condition and are very satisfactory. Yours truly,

O. BEECHER, JR.

SECOND RIPENING.

EARLY RIVERS—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

HALE'S EARLY—An excellent peach when it succeeds, but unfortunately it is so liable to rot before and at time of ripening that it is not advisable to plant in some places on that account; it does, however, succeed well in some places, and mostly in elevated lands toward and among the mountains, and it should have a place in the orchards. July.

DAVIDSON—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white with red cheek; very delicious; very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. First of August.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. July 1st to 15th.

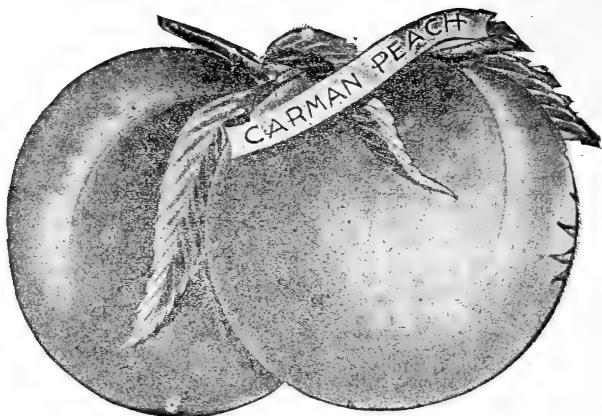
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HYNES'S SURPRISE—True freestone when ripe; resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

Elberta peach has already been well tested and is one of the most profitable market varieties.



CARMAN—A peach of North China type that promises great value. The originator says it is either a seedling of or a sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive and fruit practically rot proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broad, oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. *The Rural New Yorker* first described it some years ago as an extra large, yellow peach, like Elberta, only five weeks earlier; it certainly is of Elberta type, but it is not strictly a yellow, neither is it white. *The Texas Farm and Ranch* says: "Carman peach is of large size, oblong, resembling Elberta, and is the best flavored early peach we know; the skin is tough, and it is just the peach to ship a long distance."

THIRD RIPENING.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—One of the most beautiful and profitable yellow freestones. Large; flesh yellow, equal in flavor to Crawford. Very juicy and sweet.

EARLY MICHIGAN—One of the earliest freestone, white flesh varieties. A profitable market sort, much like Lewis. Has given great satisfaction in the western section of the country. Hardy and prolific.

LEWIS—Vigorous grower, medium size, white with crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

MT. ROSE—See description in Winner's list.

CHAMPION—See description in Winner's list.

BERNARD'S EARLY—A rather small peach, but very hardy and productive; yellow, with a red cheek. Well adapted to the Northern States by reason of its hardiness.

W. V.A., Dec. 26th, 1900.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The June budded peach trees came several days ago and were in splendid order. The roots were nice and damp and the trees in good condition generally. Thank you for the careful attention given them.

Yours truly, H. W. MILLER.

N. Y., May 13th, 1901.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs.—Enclosed please find check for your bill in full for the trees which came through in good shape.

Yours very truly,
A. P. HOPPER & SONS.

MISS LOLO—A perfect freestone, fine quality, bluish, white flesh, very prolific.

TILLOTSON—(Early Tillotson).—Well deserving of the high favor in which it is held; fruit medium size; skin dotted in the shade, dark, deep red in the sun; flesh whitish, red at the stone, to which it partially adheres; juicy, rich and high-flavored; one of the best early peaches for the South, does not do so well North. Middle of July. Only in June buds.

FOURTH RIPENING.

McINTOSH—Of large size, creamy, white flesh; highly colored; nearly freestone, ripens to the stone; of good quality. The tree is a strong grower, heavy bearer; trees require thinning fruit. It is the best peach that ripens between Triumph and Elberta.

FOSTER—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Resembles Crawford Early, but larger and probably a little heavier bearer. A very handsome freestone.

Md., April 13th, 1901.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—I received my package of trees on the 8th inst. all O. K. They were in fine condition and are a fine lot of June buds and bid fair to rival those I got of you in '97, which bore a full crop of fine peaches last year. I am very much pleased with your stock and condition of packing. Many thanks for the extra trees. Whenever I need any trees I shall remember your firm.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. M. MOORE.

FOURTH RIPENING—Continued.

Harford Co., Md., May 15th, 1900.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I wish to acknowledge receipt of goods received sometime ago. They were a fine lot of trees and arrived in splendid condition. Thanks for liberal count and extra peach trees.

Yours truly, W. H. ELLIS.

MARY'S CHOICE—Large to very large; yellow, blushed with red; free. A very fine peach for either family or market orchard.

LARGE EARLY YORK—Large; white with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. August.

CONNECTICUT—A grand New England peach of exceptional hardness of fruit bud and so valuable otherwise as to place it in the foremost rank of hardy peaches. Large, and handsome; golden yellow with red cheek, rich and fine in quality, with a superior high flavor, and to all yet more to its great value it ripens early—before Crawford Early.

CHINESE CLING—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

HOLDERBAUM—This champion of all peaches originated in the year 1880 from seed planted by Mr. Edward McDowell in his garden, in the town of Somerset, Pa., one of the highest and coldest points on the Allegheny mountains, where the mercury often drops to 25 and 26 degrees below zero.

The originator describes it as follows: The size of the matured fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from 12 to 14 inches in circumference. In color it is of a light cream yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh is light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the center and the most exquisite flavor. Ripens August 1st.

MRS. BRETT—Large, white, red cheek, vigorous and productive. Similar to Old Mixon Free, but about a week earlier; sure and prolific.

EVERBEARING—See description, page 13.

W. Va., April 19th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

We hand you check to cover bill. Trees came in first-class condition. When you are ready for fall trade, let us hear from you. Wishing you success, we are,

Yours very truly, ARNOLD BROS.

Md., Nov. 10th, 1899.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons.

The trees came all right. Please accept many thanks for your kindness and oblige

Yours, J. H. NAZARENE.

N. J., May 2nd, 1901.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons.

Sirs:—Trees arrived in good shape and are satisfactory. June buds set out last year made fine growth. Number of the peach trees have tops five feet across.

Yours truly, JOHN A. FOWLER.

Elberta is the peach to plant everywhere.

FIFTH RIPENING.

BOKARA No. 3—Remarkable for its extreme hardness, having endured a temperature

Ohio, April 29th, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gents:—The hundred peach trees came and are all O. K. They are just perfection. I wish to express to you my entire satisfaction with these trees, as they are fine, thrifty trees and I am sure they are one of the best investments I have made. The peach trees I bought of you last spring are all growing nicely and most of them now are full of bloom. I am most sure to have some fruit from them this year. The strawberry plants are just grand, not a poor one in the lot. The Gladstones are like the grand old man they were named after and will be the best ever introduced yet if the appearance of fine plants count for anything. Enclosed please find an order for more of the same stock of plants. Send by express and oblige,

A. J. RADEBAUGH.

creamy white tinged with red in the sun; flesh slightly firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor. Trees vigorous and bear fair crops. One of the very best for preserving on account of its entire absence of red at the stone. Middle of August.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white; very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich luscious flavor. One of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.

SNOW'S ORANGE—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

OLD MIXON FREE—See description in Winner's list.

STUMP—See description in Winner's list.

of 28° below zero without injury. It ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, specimens having measured seven inches in circumference; yellow rich cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper.

CRAWFORD EARLY—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive. One of the old standard varieties, but not planted as extensively as years ago.

KALAMAZOO—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick yellow; superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer; hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

MORRIS WHITE—Rather large; skin

Va., April 22nd, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

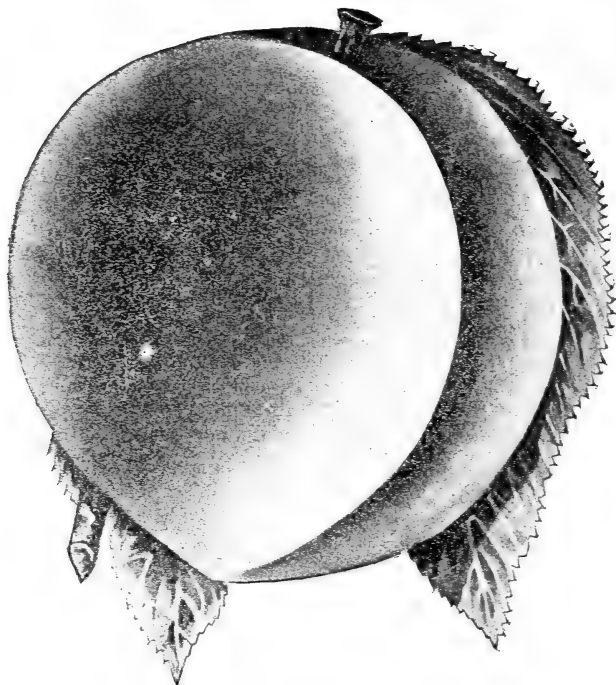
Berlin, Md.

Find enclosed check to balance account in full to date. Please accept my thanks for your prompt attention to my orders. The stock arrived in due time and was very satisfactory. Shall give you more of my orders the coming season.

Respectfully yours,

A. BOLEX.

Pin your faith to the Elberta. 'Tis a winner.



ELBERTA.

ELBERTA—See description in Winner's list.

REEVES—See description in Winner's list.

CAPTAIN EDE—The introducer says of it: "The Captain Ede was originated in Southern Illinois. Among the leading fruit growers it is considered the best orchard peach, being a beautiful, very large, yellow freestone, covered slightly with a delicate carmine on one side. It ripens about with Crawford's Early, one week before the Elberta. The tree is a fine, upright grower, bearing bountiful crops; it should be thinned in order to get the best specimens. It is very hardy, both in bud and bloom. It is remarkable for its freedom from rot and its good shipping qualities."

COOLIDGE FAVORITE—Large; white with

crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August and first of September.

N. J., April 24th, 1901.

Mess. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—The trees you sent me came in good shape and I am well pleased with their appearance. Hoping I may be able to give you an order in the future, I am

Very truly yours,

SILAS H. SHAW.

Desirable. Freestone. August and September.

SWITZERLAND—A Michigan seedling, said by some of the large growers to be the best and most prolific white flesh peach on earth. Fruit uniformly large, nearly all making first grade; white with handsome red cheek, resembling Old Mixon and Stephens and ripening between the two. September.

BEQUETT FREE—Large to very large; skin greenish white, shaded with red. Freestone; a heavy and sure bearer.

The Elberta Peach Will Make You Money.

Mich., April 25th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—Your trees were received in good order and am more than pleased with them.

Very respectfully yours,

A. MAXON.

SIXTH RIPENING.

BURKE—From Louisiana. Seedling of Chinese cling and very large. It is described as roundish oblong, pale creamy white, slightly shaded with red, flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor; freestone. August.

RED CHEEK MELOCOTON—A famous old, well known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large, skin yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh red at the stone, juicy with a good rich, vinous flavor; productive, freestone. Middle of August.

FITZGERALD—See description Winner's list.

CRAWFORD LATE—See description Winner's list.

Del., March 23rd, 1901.
Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Trees were received on Thursday of this week all in good order and am well pleased with them. Enclosed please find check to cover the amount of bill. Respectfully,

FRANK R. ROE.

FOX SEEDLING—See description Winner's list.

MAGNUM BONUM—Large yellow peach; freestone.

GLOBE—See description Winner's list.

BRANDYWINE—Large to very large; skin greenish yellow, shaded more or less with dull red; free.

STEPHENS—See description Winner's list.

CHAIRS—See description Winner's list.

HORTON'S RIVERS—A magnificent variety, resembling Early Rivers in every way, but is a perfect freestone; ripens a few days later. August.

WHEATLAND—An improvement upon Crawford Late, and ripens just in advance of it, extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous; very productive. August.

GOLD DROP—Large, good quality, handy, profitable market sort; follows Crawford Late.

WALKER—A fine white peach, ripening after Smock, with a beautiful red side; flesh white, rich and sweet. One of the very best of its season, ripening in September. A most excellent variety for canners.

SHIPLEY'S LATE RED—Large, handsome peach of very good quality. Follows Smock. Creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; white flesh.

LEMON CLING—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety, light yellow reddened in the sun, flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor, fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

NEW PROLIFIC—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters.

JENNIE WORTHLEN—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

YELLOW RARERIPPE—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

WARD'S LATE—A fine variety, ripening last of August; vigorous and productive; fruit rather large; skin white, with a fine crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and excellent; valuable for canning and for market purposes.

DENTON—The fruit resembles that of Elberta, but is a full week to ten days later in season. So far it has proven remarkably certain as a bearer, bearing when all other kinds fail. Is equally as large as Elberta, and even more reliably productive.

CHRISTIANA—A new, very large, fine looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford Late and Smock. Its large size, handsome appearance and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable peach.

EMMA—Described by the originator as being very large, yellow with light crimson cheek, flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality among the best, a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. Where this peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than Elberta. As this valuable variety comes from the home of the Elberta, fruit growers should not hesitate to make a thorough trial of this at once. We believe that it is a variety that will do well with us.

FRANCES—See description, page 12.

MATTHEWS—We received a sample of this fruit two years ago and to say the least it was one of the finest peaches of its season we have ever seen grow. It is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both. The fruit is of large size, above medium; shaped similar to Elberta but a little longer.

In the section where it was originated, a noted fruit man says it is the most valuable succession to Elberta so far introduced. In comparison it is a size larger and far superior in quality, while its bearing and shipping qualities are just as good. Its season of ripening is three weeks later than Elberta, which still adds to its value. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. The original tree of Matthew's Beauty has been in bearing for eight years and missed but one crop in that time, keeping up its high standard one year with another.

NEWLINGTON CLING—Large to very large. Red, juicy and rich. Last of August.

GOLD MINE—See description, page 12.

PERRY'S RED CLING—Fruit large to the largest, flesh white, skin red next to the sun, high flavor. For canning purposes it is simply superb. Tree vigorous and heavy grower. Last of August.

Pa., April 22nd, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—Please find check for trees received from you. Trees came in good condition and will give you some more orders next spring. Please receipt bill and send to me.

Yours respectfully,

WM. S. DIETRICH.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

McCOLLISTER—Large; yellow; ripening with Smock, of good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific.

Md., April 19th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—Bill of nursery stock has been received, and I think in fine condition. I am, as before, very much pleased, and you do not fall below expectations, but rather exceed. I would like to get some each year, and will always have new trees coming on.

Very cordially, G. W. D. WALLER.

LEMON TREE—It is almost lemon shape, being longer than broad; color a pale lemon when ripe; of large size, excellent quality, sweet and rich; exceedingly productive, a sure bearer.

SMOCK—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

OSCAR—Fruit large, juicy and rich. Color very dark, almost black. Clingstone. Tree a thrifty grower. September.

BARBER—Medium to large; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and sweet. All that could be asked for. September.

BRONSON—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.

CONKLING—A profitable market sort. Large, round; golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH—Large, round, oval; suture slight; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early September. A good market sort.

JACQUES—Very large; deep yellow; has a high reputation. September.

PICQUET'S LATE—Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Early September.

GEARY'S HOLD ON—Rare, yellow, freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

EARLY HEATH—Similar to White Heath, but larger and several days earlier.

FORD'S LATE—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock.

BRAY'S RARERIPPE (Dillon's Rareripe)—Large; creamy white, well flushed with crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, good. A regular and abundant bearer, very profitable in many sections.

LORENTZ—A seedling discovered in Marshall County, W. Va., and has never been known to fail a crop, even in most unfavorable seasons. It bears crops when others fail entirely. It is unusually large, of superior flavor, freestone, yellow flesh, and handsome appearance. Has been a surprise to all who have seen it. Season of ripening after Smock.

CROSBY—Medium size; bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality it commands ready sale in competition with best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardest of all peaches. Good for both home and market. September.

WONDERFUL—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October, and a good keeper.

COBLER—Large; yellow; ripening with Smock, of good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific; better colored and larger than Smock.

Pa., April 18th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees and must say that I am highly pleased with them, though some of the roots were a little dry.

Yours respectfully, GEO. W. KOONTZ.

the last of September when yellow peaches are in great demand. This variety was originated at Edgemont, Maryland, from whence it derived its name.

NICHOLSON'S SMOCK—A good late peach with bright yellow flesh; handsome and large; perfectly free and heavy and a regular bearer.

PEARCE'S YELLOW—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its heavy bearing, hardness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit and good shipping qualities should prompt every fruit grower to have some of this valuable variety in his orchard. First to middle of September.

SILVER MEDAL—A beautiful large, white, freestone; white all the way to the stone; free; very hardy and prolific. Ripens with Smock.

WAGER—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree hardy, healthy, long lived and productive. Early September.

WILLETT—See description, page 13.

STINSON—See description, page 12.

GORDON—See description, page 11.

SCOTT'S NONPAREIL—A fine, large yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE—Large, handsome, hardy; very productive. Excellent shipper. One of the most profitable clingstones. Middle of September.

GARFIELD—Originated in Cayuga County, New York. Medium size; freestone; flesh rich, yellow and juicy, skin orange red.

Md., April 19th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.
Gentlemen:—Trees received in fine shape yesterday. Many thanks.

Yours truly, WM. A. SMITH.

No orchard complete without Elberta peaches.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Mr. J. G. Harrison.

Your trees received and am well pleased with them. Enclosed please find check to cover same.

W. MCILVAINE.

Del., Dec. 10th, 1900.

SALWAY—A large, late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow; juicy, melting, rich, very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with orchardists. Ripens after Smock Free.

WHITE HEATH CLING—Fruit very large; skin a pale yellowish white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after being taken from the tree.

WILKINS' CLING—A seedling of Heath, but larger, sometimes called King-gold Mammoth. Its originator thinks it the most valuable peach in cultivation. Ripens in October.

MARSHALL—Late; large deep yellow; productive; ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap.

LEVY'S LATE (Henrietta)—Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; clingstone. First to last of October.

VAN METEOR'S LATE OCTOBER—Originated by Mr. Van Meteor, who claims it is still later than Bilyeu. Give it a trial.

Va., April 25th, 1901.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Your trees received sometime back and were fine trees. Some of my neighbors liked them well.

Yours respectfully, ARTHUR C. SLOAKER.

October.

N. J., April 29th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Enclosed please find check for freight prepaid for me on the trees which came to hand in good order and were all satisfactorily well packed. Should I ever want more will order from you.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH FAIR.

STEADLEY—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white; flesh white, juicy, melting sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone. October 1st.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER—Ripens a full week after Salway; altogether finer in size, quality, flavor and color. Without doubt the most profitable late peach, and late ones if good are in great demand.

BUSTIN'S OCTOBER—Large, pure white; a very good late variety.

HUGHES' I. X. L.—Originated in Louisiana; ripens in October, making a very late peach; said to be the largest and best peach of that season; produces fruit large and with distinct suture; color a beautiful yellow, tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A very fine shipper.

HILL'S CHILI—A great favorite for market in the cold northwest on account of its extreme hardiness and heavy bearing. Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1st.

Pa., April 5th, 1901.

Mr. Harrison. Dear Sir:—Trees came to hand in splendid condition and are growing nicely.

Yours, DAVID SHADELL.

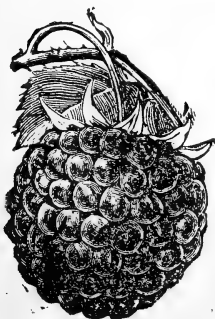
NINTH RIPENING.

BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER—Almost the last peach in the market, ripening after Smock and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, freestone, and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia.

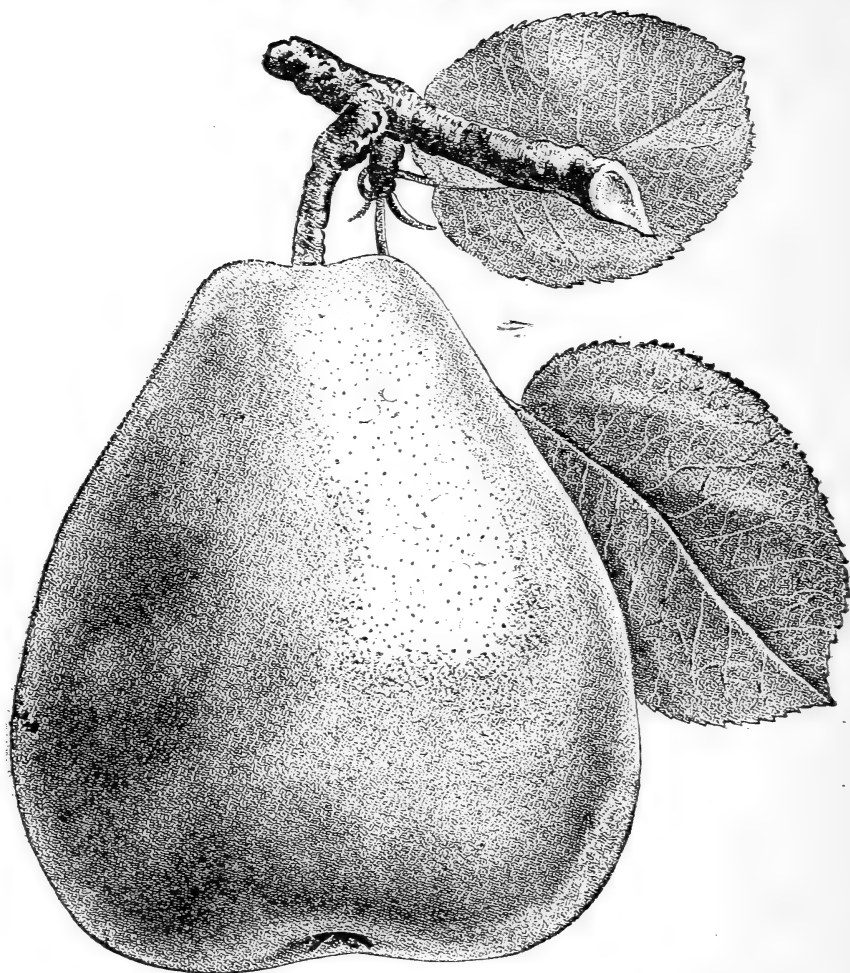
Elberta grows in popularity as the years roll by.

RASPBERRIES.

MILLER RED—This new red raspberry originated in Sussex county, Delaware, and is very popular with a few fruit growers in that section who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. The berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season, round in shape; color a bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich fruity flavor entirely its own. We have the price low so all may try it. 50¢ per dozen by mail; \$1.25 per 100 by mail post paid; \$1 per 100 by express, not paid; \$5 per 1000.



PEARS.



BARTLETT. (See description on next page.)

THE PEAR.

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting juicy texture, rich, refined flavor and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection, the ripening season beginning in July can be continued into succession into winter and some sorts may be kept until March or April.

Md., Nov. 12th, 1900.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gents:—I received my box of trees on the 8th, plums, pears and peaches are all O. K. fine. Many thanks for the extras you sent me. I will try to get up an order among my neighbors for spring for you. Yours respectfully,

H. W. RECKLEY.

Many of the varieties begin to bear in from four to six years after planting; but a variety like Kieffer (which is described on page 31) will produce fruit as soon as the Dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. There is an opening for the intelligent pear grower in many parts of the United States. Pears can be grown nearly as cheap per barrel as apples and they usually sell twice as high, although little attention has been given to pear growing, and for these reasons, and for others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently, has an opportunity for success.

SOIL. The pear will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, though it thrives best on rather deep clay loam, still it should not be too sticky; next to this gravelly loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, and yet pears can be grown on sandy soil.

RIPEN. In order to retain the rich and best flavor the fruit should be ripened in the house as follows: Gather summer pears at least ten days before they are ripe, autumn pears at least two weeks and winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to fall.

Md., March 13th, 1900.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons:—

Enclosed you will find check for \$6.70 for the fruit trees in first class shape and should I need anything in your line in the future will give you a call.

Respectfully,

JAMES S. JARMAN.

Price of General List of Pears.

Del., May 7th, 1900.
Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Gents:—Enclosed find check for the amount of your bill. The pear trees gave entire satisfaction.
Yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HORSEY.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
First Class, extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
First Class, 5 to 7 feet.....	.25	2.50	17.50
First Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.50	15.00
First Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00

Boxed and baled free at these prices.

SUMMER PEARS.

Pa., April 20, 1900.
Mess. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.
Gents—We received the goods yesterday and are well pleased with everything. The strawberry plants are as we bought them—fresh dug and strong rooted. The trees are also fine. If we get goods next season you can depend on our order provided prices suit.
Yours truly
GEO. H. REX & SONS.

killed, but the Koonce was not hurt in any way; the foliage remained green and bright through it all. Summing up the good points, we can say: It is very early, free from blight, heavy bearer, frost proof, does not rot at core.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large; handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe marbled with dull red in the sun, fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Good grower and productive, a splendid hardy bearer.

KOONCE—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early; in fact, the entire crop is marketed before the early harvest. Most early pears rot at the core and do not ship well, but Koonce is an excellent shipper; it can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, heavy and productive and an annual bearer. In the spring of 1894 a heavy late frost killed all the pears in that section of Illinois, with the exception of Koonce; it escaped with a fair crop. The foliage of most varieties was turned black, and in many kinds the one-year-old wood was

Ohio, April 28, 1900.
Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.
Dear Sirs—The trees and plants have arrived and are apparently in good condition, being well packed.
Yours respectfully,
GEO. W. MATTINGLY.

Md., November 21, 1900.
J. G. Harrison & Sons.
Dear Sirs—The trees you sent me I received on the 15th inst., and they were certainly in fine condition; better than any I have ever received, and if nothing happens I will continue to give you my orders.
Yours very truly,
T. B. BROWN.

WILDER—Small to medium, pyriform, smooth, pale yellow, with deep red cheek, fine grained, tender, rich, sub-acid, does not rot at the core, a good shipper and bears well. Early in August.

ELIZABETH (Manning's Elizabeth)—Fruit small, yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh white, juicy and very melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.

LE CONTE—Very vigorous grower with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large greenish yellow, smooth and handsome, juicy, firm quality, excellent for evaporating or canning, a good shipper, very productive and profitable.

BARTLETT—This is the most popular summer pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It comes into bearing at an early age, and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich fine flavor. A delicious eating pear and makes the finest of canned fruit. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size, and it will ripen and color beautifully and may be of good quality; however, it should always be picked before it is fully ripe.

LAWSON—A healthy grower, free from blight, very productive, medium to large, some specimens measuring nine inches in circumference, beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, firm and a good shipper; very early ripening. Middle of July.

BOX AND BALING FREE
At Catalogue Price.

Baltimore, Md., April 23, 1900.
J. G. Harrison & Sons.
Dear Sirs—I thank you very much for your kindness. We received the trees and plants on Monday in splendid condition and are very fine, and we are very much pleased with them. Trees are getting leaves and they look fine.
Yours truly,
LOUIS WEISS.

AUTUMN PEARS.

HOWELL—Large; light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome; sweet, rich melting; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Ill., April 25th, 1901.

Sirs:—The trees came all right this time and were in very nice order. Accept my sincere thanks.

MARY WOOD.

free from blight, is an annual and abundant bearer. **that most delicious of pears, the Seckel, than any other pear on the market.** It is full medium size; yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripening with and after Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; it cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. October.

VERMONT—This beautiful and valuable pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. It is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. The growth is vigorous, the leaves in quality the fruit approaches nearer to the quality of the fruit on the market. It is full medium size; yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripening with and after Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; it cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. October.

ANGOULEME—(Duchess d'Angouleme). Very large; dull, greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit make it a general favorite. September to November.

SHELDON—Medium size; yellowish on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.

Md., April 11th, 1900.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—Your trees at hand, they are very nice. Many thanks.

J. E. BETHARD.

SECKEL—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting; with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear known. August and September.

ANJOU—(Beurre d'Anjou). Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting with a high rich vinous excellent flavor; very productive. Should be in every orchard. October and November.

WINTER PEARS.

Pa., March 5th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

The trees arrived on the 27th of April in comparatively good shape. Thanking you for fine stock and many extras, I remain,

E. L. YEARICK.

LAWRENCE—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, sometimes buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor; unsurpassed by the early winter pears; ripens with little care. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

GARBER—Is kin and very much like Kieffer, but ripens two or three weeks earlier; yellow as an orange; immensely productive and bears in three years from the nursery. Free from blight. October to December.

ONE-YEAR PEAR TREES.

We have an exceptionally fine lot of pears one-year grafted on whole French root, smooth, healthy and vigorous, that would be very fine for large orchard planting, at a special low price.

	Each.	Doz.	Hundred.
First-Class, 4 to 5 feet whips.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
" " 3 to 4 " ".....	.10	1.00	8.00
" " 2 to 3 " ".....	.08	.75	6.00
" " 1 to 2 " ".....	.06	.65	5.00

Of the following varieties:

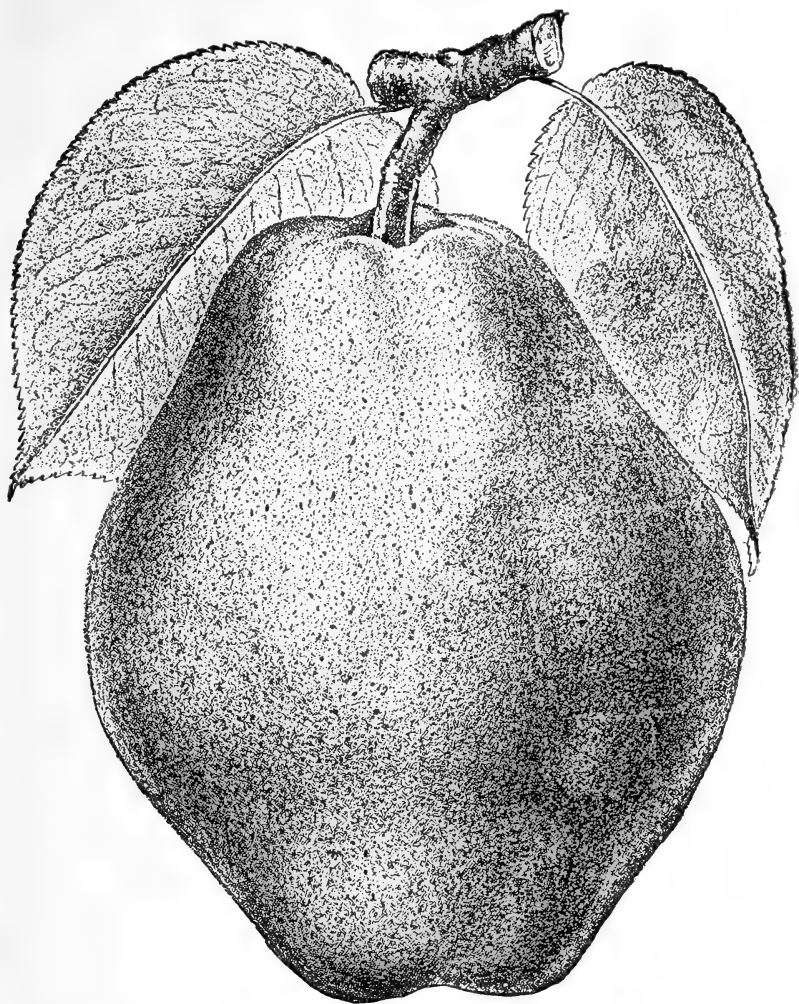
Garber,	Bartlett,	Seckel,	Flemish Beauty,
Bar-Seckel,	Vermont Beauty,	Tyson,	Idaho, Lawson,
Duchess,	Krull,	Clapp's Favorite,	Kieffer,
Lawrence,	Sheldon,	Wilder,	Manning's Elizabeth,
Bell Lucrative,	Lincoln Coreless,	Vicar,	Howell.
LeConte,	Beurre d'Anjou,	Hoosac, Koonce,	Early Harvest.

Ills., April 12th, 1901.

Sirs:—Trees arrived at Bunker Hill yesterday, out six days only. They seem in good condition, ready to yield a crop of peaches this year. I think the trees are of excellent quality, size and roots considered.

Yours truly,

J. R. MUHLEMAN



KIEFFER.

KIEFFER—Commences to bear the second, if not the first, season after transplanting, with so vigorous a constitution that it very rarely, if ever, blights. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as many as three bushels of perfect fruit.

For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productiveness, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable commercial pear extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed *The Business Pear*, as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other pear, in keeping and delicious qualities, comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of tree fruits of the temperate zone.

A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy with a marked musky aroma, good quality.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 9, 1899.

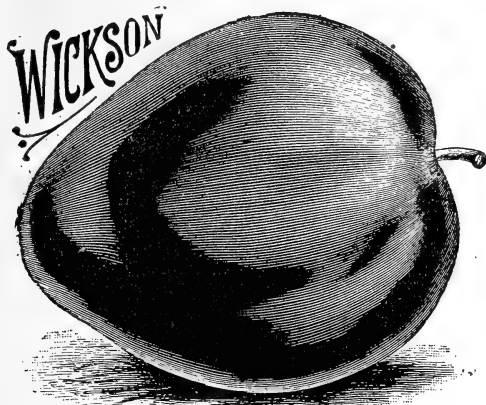
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—Trees received in good shape. Please accept thanks for good trees. Everything looks favorable for success.

Respectfully,

L. C. HALER.

THE PLUM.



We believe there is a future for Japan plums in America. It would be well to speak of the tested standard sorts for the main part at least. Abundance, Burbank, Red June, Wickson and Chabott seem to be the most promising at the present time. The demand for Japan plums has led to the propagation of great quantities on peach root. In order to give our customers their choice, we are growing plum on both plum and peach roots, and no one need be without plum from June to September.

The plum delights in rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than other fruit trees, yet in field culture it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit, but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted only ten feet apart. Plum trees bear at a very early age, and yield from them is surprising. It will also succeed in rich, sandy soil. Plum trees are usually planted when two years old, although some of the strong growers do well when planted only one year; in fact, the Burbank and Abundance are probably better at one year's growth.

Many growers prefer to plant them closer one way than the other, and evidently stop cultivation one way. If this system is used they may be planted 18 to 20 feet apart one way, and only 10 to 12 feet apart the other. The trees are pruned in the same way as apple trees are when planted. It is generally advisable to start the tops as low as possible. Plums can be grown very profitably in the hennery, as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees.

O. T., March 8, 1900.

Mess. Harrison & Sons.

Sirs—We received the peach trees yesterday and found them all right, and was well satisfied with the trees. May need something more. Yours truly,

C. D. HUNT.

PLUM TREES.

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS

	Each.	12	100
Extra, first-class, 5 to 6 feet	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$15 00
Heavy, first class, 4 to 5 feet	25	2 50	12 00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.	20	2 00	10 00

PLUMS ON PEACH ROOTS

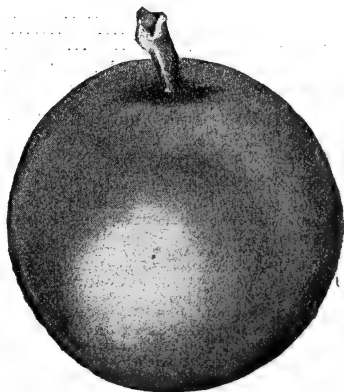
	Each.	12	100
First-class, 5 to 6 feet.	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$7 00
" " 4 to 5 feet.	12	1 25	6 50
" " 3 to 4 feet.	10	1 00	5 00
" " 2 to 3 feet.	08	90	4 00

WICKSON—This plum was originated by Luther Burbank. Among the many thousands this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combinations of good qualities—a sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit handsome deep maroon red; flesh fine, texture firm; will keep two weeks after ripe. Price 35¢ each, 3 for \$1; on peach roots at half price. September.

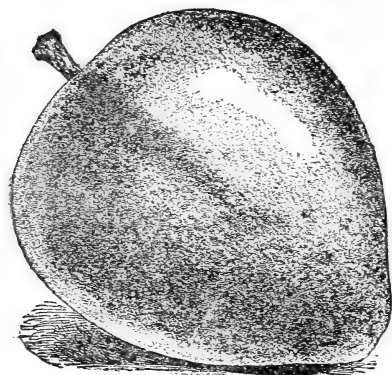
BURBANK—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The trees are universally vigorous and have strong branches, and begin to bear usually when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and almost curculio proof. An admirable shipper. August to September.

ABUNDANCE—This is a remarkable fruit and unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to deserve being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty the Keiffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored, turning to a rich, bright cherry, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and delicious. August.

HALE—Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Claimed to be the best quality of all Japan plums; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all plums in the market. Very promising tree, a good grower and productive. September.



BURBANK.



RED JUNE.

RED JUNE—A vigorous, hard, upright spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. On peach roots only. August 1st.

Pa., April 29th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Enclosed please find amount in full for trees received recently. The trees were in good condition and I am well pleased with them. Please let me know by return mail what you want for plum trees. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

L. M. HETZEL.

WILLARD—Earliest of all Japan plums, and hence very valuable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive. Fruit medium size; bright red; firm white flesh; freestone. Best variety for market. A good keeper. On peach roots only. July.

SATSUMA—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom. Shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good; pit small. Tree very vigorous. September.

N. J., April 15th, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Received the trees, peach, apple and plum and strawberry plants, to-day in good condition.

Yours respectfully,

GUSTAV DIPPE.

bright, vinous red; firm, juicy and sweet.

BERCKMAN—Large, obtusely conical, green, nearly covered with dull purple; flesh firm, yellowish, somewhat coarse and of good quality. Freestone. July 1st. On peach roots only.

NORMAND—Strong, upright growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large; skin golden yellow with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Burbank, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties. Only on peach root.

CHABOTT—Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid and sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. Only on peach root. First of September.

WILD GOOSE—Fruit large; clear, July. On peach root only.

Mass., May 11th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gents:—The peach and plum trees arrived in due time last week, and to-day, a week later, I find they are starting to grow nicely. They were just what I wanted. Many thanks for the extras.

Yours truly,

W. R. PENDLETON.

JUNE BUDDED PLUM.

Del., May 3rd, 1901.
Dear Sirs:—The asparagus plants received in good condition.

Respectfully, I. G. WEBB.

We have a fine lot of June budded plum on peach root, healthy, vigorous; just the thing for large orchard planting. Can be sent by express at a very little cost.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
June bud, 18 inches and up.....	\$.06	.60	\$5.00
" " 12 to 18 inches.....	.05	.50	4.00
" " 8 to 12 ".....	.04	.40	3.00

Abundance, Chabott, Hale, Ogon,
Burbank, Wickson, Satsuma, Red June

APRICOTS—June budded, at same price as plum. Alexis, Gibb, Harris, and Budd.

Mass., May 23rd, 1901.
Dear Sir:—Your box of asparagus roots to hand; they are exceptionally fine; many thanks for same. We shall endeavor to remember you largely a year from now.

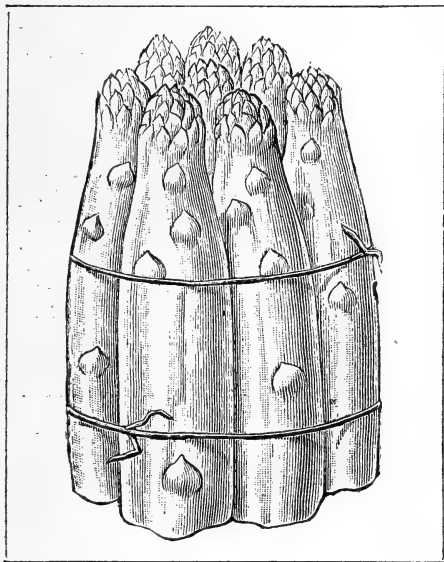
Yours truly,

J. A. BRYANT & CO.

We have from 3 to 10 of each of the varieties of plum given below for those who want to start an experimental orchard, at 25 cents each: Furuguya, No Name, Davis, Kroh, Reel, Freeman, Excelsior, Arkansas Beauty, Noyes, Early Red, New Elm, Roulette, Reeche, Clark, Nimon, Juicy, Soda, Cumberland, Munson, Uchi-Beni, Hawkeye, Old Gold, Iron Clad Lee, American Eagle, Wiers' Large Red, Black Hawk, Prunus Pissardi, Texas Belle, Mule, Kelsey No. 1, Neptune, Nassau, Mo. Apricot, Iris, Hammer, LeDuc, Georgeson, Nebraska, Berger, Robinson, Wasse Sumons, Hanson, Wooten, Marcellus, Transparent, Dunlap, Lone Star, Wood, Indian Chief, African, Quaker, Wiers' No. 50, Downing, Indian Red, Comptine, Mikado, Rebecca, Rocky Mountain Dwarf, Speer, Sophie, Macedonia, Keideman's Yellow, Golden Beauty, Jones', Negate No Botankio, DeSota, Whitaker, Chick, Cheney, Nelly, Pales, Kieth, The Cook's Choice, Kerr, Beauty, Peffer, Ida, Monon, Sagetsuma, Van Deman, World Beater, Ohio, Orcheada, Chase, Milton, Emerson, Idall, Schley, Bassett, Meyer, El Paso, Red Cloud, Silas Wilson, Wasse Botankio, Kickapoo, Rockford, Cooks' Early, One Thousand and One, Dunlap No. 1, Maru, Weaver, Moreman, Prairie Flower, Shoenthal, Irena, Tarleton, Captain, Bixby, Stoddard, Wilder, Cottrell, Esther, Manquata, Dr. Dennis, North Carolina, Van Buren, Muncy, Smiley, Cooper, Wick, Rollingstone, Gonzales, Reed, Hytankio, Marcus.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. It makes a better dish when cooked (like peas) in cream, thickened with a little flour. The first vegetable of the spring. It is usually planted on a light soil to have it early, though it can be grown in good garden soil. The net income is usually from \$100 to \$400 per acre. When once set it is good for 15 or 20 years. In preparing asparagus for market, cut 4 or 5 inches under the ground, when from 2 to 4 inches high. When planting asparagus roots set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.



The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of 3 inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth, and the asparagus needs it all.

Although there is a difference of opinion as to the benefit of salt on asparagus, most of the best growers on Long Island cover their beds with salt as soon as the ground is cleared and the manure forked in in the spring, to a depth of half an inch in some cases. Although that much may not be required, it certainly does no harm, but an application of salt so that the ground appears as if covered with snow is considered by many an absolute necessity if the best results are to be expected.

VARIETIES.

DONALD'S ELMIRA—This new asparagus has attracted much attention through New York State, where it was originated by Mr. A. Donald, a prominent market gardener of Elmira. He has always realized handsome prices, and although a large grower, was unable to supply half the demand. The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in whole crops of bunches of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. Strong 1-year roots 50c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000. 2-year roots 75c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per hundred by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—It produces shoots which are white, and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial. Price, 1 dozen by mail for 50c.; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$4.00. 1-year and 2-year roots, \$5.00 per 1000.

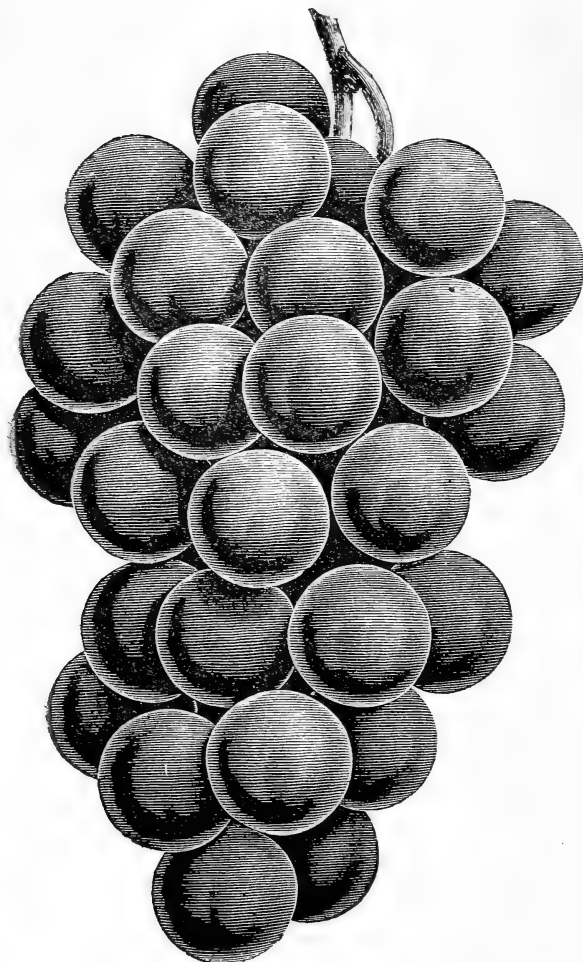
PALMETTO—Of Southern origin, a variety of excellent quality. Early, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. Strong 1-year roots, 40c. per dozen by mail; 50c. per 100 by express; \$3.00 per 1000. 2-year roots, 50c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.

BARR—Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while others are at a drag. 1-year roots 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$3.00 per 1000 for 1-year, and 2-year \$3.50.

CONOVER—Very large and makes rapid growths, planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently, and brings highest price. 1-year roots 35c. per dozen by mail; 50c. per 100 by express; \$2.50 per 1000. 2-year roots 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$3.50 per 1000.

GRAPES.

The history of the Grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collections of other fruit trees were at all common, and to-day it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more grapevines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities, is on the wire trellis.



McPIKE.

The soil should be naturally dry, or artificially drained. Grapes will not thrive on low wet soils, but succeed best on high dry ground, having a free circulation of air which helps guard against the diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water. Good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry. In northern latitudes, away from large bodies of fresh water, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Near a large river or lake, an exposure facing the water is usually most desirable.

McPIKE—This grand new variety was originated in So. Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Pomological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State Fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of superb quality—by far the best grape grown. One berry measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The grape is almost perfection. Mr. McPike has sent the grapes to all parts of the country, and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardiness and beauty.

Price \$1.00 each, \$10.00 dozen by mail post paid.

BLACK VARIETIES.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Its strong, hardy vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination not equaled by any other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivaled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness, seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp. 35¢ each, \$3.00 per dozen.

CHAMPION or TALMAN—Vine a strong, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy, and productive; bunch large; berries large, black; quality poor, but profitable as a market grape because of its extreme earliness. 10¢ each, 50¢ per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1,000.

CONCORD—Early, most popular grape in the market and deservedly so; bunch large, shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy and sweet, pulp tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. 10¢ each, 50¢ per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000, double extra 8-year at \$35.00 per 1,000.

HARTFORD—Bunch large, berries large, inclined to drop from bunch if left to hang until fully ripe, sweet; vines very vigorous. First of August. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

IVES—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color. Early. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom, flesh pulpy, of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort. 10¢ each, 50¢ per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

WILDER (Rogers No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round; flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen.

WORDEN—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality, vine hardier than that old standby, and every way as healthy. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

EATON—Seedling of the Concord, bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive. Leaf large, thick and leathery, berries round, covered with heavy blue bloom, pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds. Early. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

CLINTON—A black grape of medium size, entirely healthy and hardy, a strong, rank grower, requiring thin soil and plenty of room; on strong, rich soil should be allowed to run, and pruned long, often succeeds where most other kinds fail; colors early, but should hang long on the vine. A good table grape when fully ripe. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

RED VARIETIES.

WYOMING—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage, color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The early red market variety. 10¢ each, 50¢ per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

SALEM, (Rogers No. 53).—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large. Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September. 10¢ each, 50¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

ULSTER—Exceedingly productive, clusters medium to small, compact; berries of good size, of dull copper color, a good shipper and keeper, quality rich and excellent; ripens early. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

VERGENNES—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem, light amber; rich and delicious. Is an excellent late keeper. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, well formed, berries above medium to large; round, excellent flavor and quality, one of the earliest in ripening. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1,000.

DELAWARE—Bunches small, compact, shouldered, berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red, flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy and delicious. August. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

WOODRUFF—Of ironclad hardness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large, in bunch and berry attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord. Occupies same position among red market grapes as Concord among the black ones. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

CATAWBA—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large; dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich, productive and valuable. September. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1,000.

WHITE VARIETIES.

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. August. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

DIAMOND—The leading early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early. White with rich yellow tinge, juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality, above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Vine like Concord in growth, hardness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home garden. 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

POCLINGTON—Bunch and berries large, when fully ripe a light golden yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew, productive. One of the most satisfactory white varieties. 10¢ each, 50¢ per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1,000.

MARTHA—This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord, and will take the same rank amongst white grapes that its parent does amongst the black; ripens a little earlier than Concord. 10¢ each, 60¢ per dozen, \$5.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

Md., April 13th, 1901.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gentlemen:—The package came O. K., everything in shape. If they don't grow, I don't think it will be your fault. I have planted them carefully, so wait for results.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES B. STONESIFER.

THE QUINCE.

The Quince is a well-known hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading bushy head. It seems to be at home along the seashore, where the roots can penetrate living salt water. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year. We also recommend about a quart of salt around the root of each tree. The fruit is very valuable for home and market and for canning, preserving and flavoring other fruits.

BOURGEOIS—A new golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until mid winter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops; fruiting at three and four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick and glossy. Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color, smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept until February in good condition.

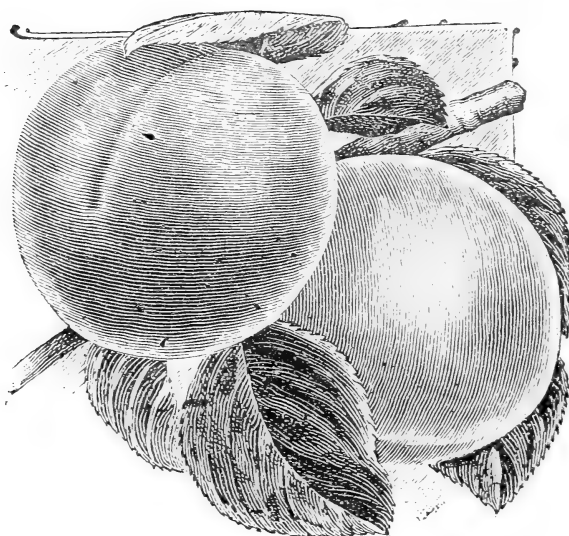
CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally as fine, bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavorings, very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

MEECH—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Price of either variety 25¢ each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20.00 per hundred.

APRICOTS.



DIRICKSON.

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches and partakes largely of their luscious flavor. The tree is even more hardy than the peach and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain plant on the north or west side of a wall, fence or building.

DIRICKSON—A seedling. The seed came from Georgia and was planted on the grounds of the Park Hotel of this place. The tree is very large and vigorous; a sure bearer. Pale yellow; flesh lemon colored; pit very small. A valuable variety. Three to four feet trees. Price 50¢ each; \$5.00 per dozen.

ALEXIS—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July 15th.

ALEXANDER—Very large, oblong; yellow flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate. July 12th.

BUDD—Large size; white with red cheek; sweet and juicy; very fine; the best late variety. August 1st.

GIBB—Medium size; sub-acid; rich, juicy; yellow. The best early apricot. June 20th.

HARRIS—Fruit uniformly large, about the size of the Orleans plum; oval in shape; color bright yellow, with red blush. Quality the best; very juicy and rich. Ripening about July 20th, and very productive. It is as hardy as any apricot known. Unless noted, 25¢ each, \$2.50 per dozen. Three to four feet.

GOOSEBERRIES.

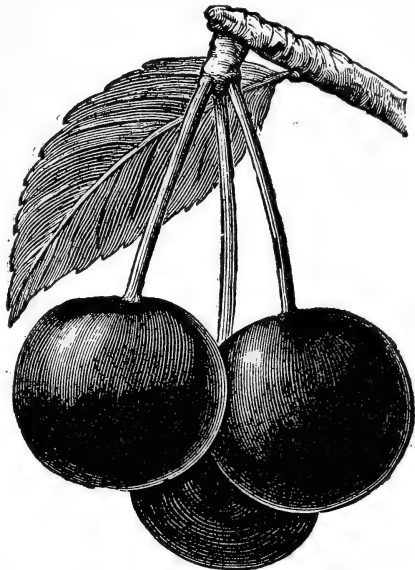
HOUGHTON'S SEEDLINGS—Rather small, pale red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant, produces enormous crops, free from mildew, most profitable market variety. 15¢ each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

DOWNING—A seedling from the Houghton. An upright, vigorous growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green, flesh rather soft, juicy, very good, productive, valuable market sort. Price 15¢ each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

THE CHERRY.

Good providers consider a home orchard or garden incomplete without its proportion of cherry trees, it being one of the most profitable domestic and market fruits, succeeding on most any kind of soil that is not wet.

BALDWIN CHERRY—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to a pink color similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large, almost perfectly round; very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. Out of 800 cherry trees I have in bearing it is the most thrifty and beautiful tree I have in the lot, and yet has only had the same care and attention as the others. It is a tree to command attention, and is so distinct as to attract comments from many upon seeing it without knowing its superior merits. The original tree was planted eight years ago, and has fruited now five years, and the tree is now at least one-third larger than any Early Richmond of the same age. Originator's description. Price \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.



PRICE OF CHERRIES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
First-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
First-class, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	3 00	20 00

HEART AND BIGGARREAU, OR SWEET VARIETIES.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Fruit of the largest size; flesh dark, half tender, rich and of fine flavor. A general favorite. Tree very productive.

DOWNER'S LATE RED—Medium size, light red, amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high sweet flavor. July.

NAPOLEON—Large size, well flavored, handsome and productive; skin pale yellow, richly dotted with deep red; flesh very firm, juicy, with a very good flavor. Profitable for marketing. June.

SCHMIDT'S (Biggarreau)—Very large, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy; fine flavor and productive. July.

WINDSOR—Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.

YELLOW SPANISH (Biggarreau or Graffion)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow with a handsome light red cheek next to the sun; flesh firm with a fine rich flavor. A general favorite. June.

DUKE AND MORELLO, OR SOUR VARIETIES.

EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish)—Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Last of May.

MONTMORENCY (large-fruited)—Fruit large and of the finest flavor of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific.

MAY DUKE—Medium size; dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort.

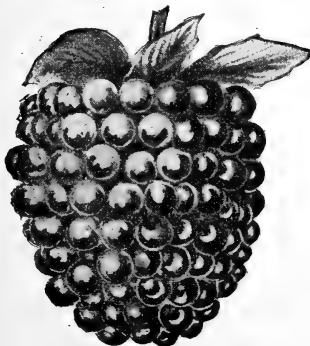
DYE HOUSE—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive.

In addition to these we have the following: Black Eagle, Bismark, Dikeman, Louise Philippe, Bleeding Heart, Late Duke, Ohio Beauty, Olivet.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome, perfectly hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive, a superb and very profitable market fruit, the vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter, and staked up early in the spring.

Price 50¢ per dozen by mail, post paid, \$1.00 per 100 by express, not paid. \$5.00 per 1000 by freight or express, not paid



DECIDUOUS TREES.



Silver-Leaved Maple.

MAPLE, Silver-Leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade, fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree. 8 to 10 feet, 30¢ each; \$3.00 per dozen.

NORWAY MAPLE—A distinct variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough crooked grower while young, but soon develops in straight, magnificent specimens. 7 to 8 feet, 50¢ each; \$5.00 per dozen.

CAROLINA POPLAR—One of, if not the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves, succeeds everywhere, especially adapted to large cities, where it makes unusual fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. 8 to 10 feet, 30¢ each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 feet.....50¢ each.
Siberian Arbor Vite, 3 to 4 feet.....50¢ each.
Lombard Poplars, 8 to 10 feet.....50¢ each.
Cut Leaf Birch, 8 to 10 feet.....50¢ each.

ONE-YEAR CHERRY TREES.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
One-year Whips, 2 to 3 feet	\$.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
1 to 2 " .....	.15	1.50	10.00

CURRENTS.

We do not think the value of this fruit can be overestimated. For every reason it should be plentiful in every pantry.

They should be planted in good deep soil, in a cool location and manured very heavily. Plant 4 by 5 feet; work like raspberries; keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure; if the best quality of fruit is desired, they should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them, keep them thinned out so that air can freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time.

Md., April 4th, 1900.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Berlin, Md.

The 600 strawberry plants which I purchased of you this spring came in fine order by express. The plants are fine in quality, good crown and stalky, strong and healthy, and I am well pleased; also Red Cross Currant bushes are very strong and good, and good roots.

Very respectfully,

J. J. S. BROWN.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe it has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red, as compared with the cherry currant, it is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long peculiar stem it is less expensive to pick." Those who want a red currant and do not plant Fay's, are missing it. Bush a strong grower and bearer and ripens early.

WHITE GRAPE—The best white currant and very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage; bunch is moderately long; berries large, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. Very productive.

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants, berries sometimes measuring half inch in diameter; bunches short; fine for preserving and a valuable market variety; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

RED DUTCH—The standard old variety, excellent and well known, larger than the common red and clusters much larger and less acid. One of the best red currants; bush an upright grower and a good bearer and a very profitable market sort.

RED CROSS—Jacob Moore, the originator, says: "Red Cross clusters are long and have well necked berries, double the size of Victorias, and far superior in quality to Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is too small. Red Cross was first fruited in 1889. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry; the plant makes twice the growth of Cherry and yields two or three times as much fruit. I recommend it with confidence. I consider Red Cross one of the best of the new currants."

Price 10¢ each, 75¢ per dozen, \$4.00 per hundred.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates.

	12 mail post pd.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Aroma.....	.30	.50	4.00
Atlantic.....	.30	.60	4.00
Burbach.....	.30	.60	4.00
Beder Wood.....	.30	.60	3.00
Bismarck.....	.30	.60	3.00
Brunette.....	.30	.60	3.00
Brandywine.....	.30	.50	3.50
Barton's Eclipse.....	.30	.50	3.00
Bush Cluster.....	.50	1.50	
Crescent.....	.30	.60	3.00
Clyde.....	.30	.60	3.50
Carrie Silver.....	.50	1.00	
Crockett's Early.....	.50	1.00	
Carmi Beauty.....	.30	.60	4.00
Cobden Queen.....	.30	.60	4.00
Dayton.....	.30	.60	4.00
Eleanor.....	.30	.60	3.00
Enormous.....	.30	.60	3.00
Excelsior.....	.30	.60	3.50
Greenville.....	.30	.60	3.00
Gandy.....	.30	.60	3.00
Geo. Triumph.....	.50	1.50	
Glen Mary.....	.30	.60	3.50
Gibson.....	.40	.75	5.00
Gladstone.....	.40	.75	5.00
Hero.....50¢ each	2.50		
Haverland.....	.30	.60	3.00
Jessie.....	.30	.60	3.50
Joe.....	.50	1.00	
Johnson's Early.....	.30	.60	3.00
Kansas.....	.50	3.00	15.00
Lovetts.....	.30	.60	3.00
Lady Thompson.....	.30	.60	3.50
Livingston.....	.75	1.50	8.00
Lady Garrison.....	.50	1.00	
Margaret.....	.30	.60	4.00
Mitchell's Early.....	.30	.50	3.00
McKinley.....	.30	.60	4.00
Marshall.....	.30	.60	4.00
Marie.....	1.00	3.00	25.00
M. Queen.....	.30	.60	4.00
Monitor.....	.40	.75	5.00
Manokin.....	.40	.75	5.00
Nick Ohmer.....	.30	.60	4.00
Nettie.....	.50	1.00	
Paris King.....	.30	.60	3.00
Pride of Cumberland.....	.30	.60	4.00
Parson's Beauty.....	.30	.60	4.00
Rio.....	.30	.60	3.00
Rough Rider.....	1.00	3.00	25.00
Robbie.....	.50	1.00	
Reba.....	.50	1.00	
Stella.....	.50	1.00	
Senator Dunlap.....	.40	.75	5.00
Sample.....	.30	.60	4.00
Sharpless.....	.30	.60	3.00
Saunders.....	.30	.60	3.50
Star.....	.30	.60	4.00
Tubbs.....	.30	.60	3.00
Tennessee Prolific.....	.30	.60	3.00
Wm. Belt.....	.30	.75	4.00
Woolverton.....	.30	.60	3.50
Warfield.....	.30	.60	3.00

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We have a complete list of strawberry plants. No plants sent out until after October 1st. You will find our prices a little higher than usual, but fall deliveries oftentimes spoils our beds for our spring orders. After December 1st our customers may deduct from the price given on this page 20% off.

We shall issue a new catalogue in January, giving full description of the old and new varieties. Our customers for strawberry plants cover every state in the Union. We can dig most every month during the winter and spring, except sometimes in January and February. Our plants are tied in bundles of 25 each, packed in moss in the very best manner in crates especially designed for this purpose.

We exercise the greatest care in keeping our plants true to name. Our Mr. G. A. Harrison giving this part of the business his personal attention during growing season and packing season, being associated with the growing of strawberries for a lifetime enables him to discover the difference between new and old varieties so that when any mixture might occur from transplanting it is quickly observed, and they are chopped out. Our plants are grown on land especially suited for this purpose with sandy loam and a good clayed sub-soil, which gives the plant a good vigorous root and a strong crown, and not an extremely long rooted and a very slim-necked plant.

Pa., May 10th, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gents:—Enclosed please find check for strawberry plants. They were planted during a hot spell and the ground not in nice condition, but today the rain will revive most of them. The plants were all right. The bearing plants I got of you last year look well. Seaford looks very fine, also Nick Ohmer and Parson's.

Yours truly,

J. I. CARTER.

Mass., April 21st, 1901.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons.

Gents:—I feel it my duty to reply to you after receiving my nursery stock so quick and in so nice condition; four days after you shipped the strawberry plants were in the ground. I find everything satisfactory to my order.

Yours respectfully,

E. T. GOWARD.

W. Va., June, 1901.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Sirs:—I never saw finer trees in my line and am thankful for the plants and trees that you have replaced from last year's planting that did not grow, and when I am in need of anything you will get my order for honesty and fair dealing. Yours truly,

DORSE HESS.

Md., April 17th, 1901.

Gents:—I received the trees and plants in good condition and am very well pleased with them and expect to get more in the fall.

Yours respectfully,

C. C. TAYLOR.

Part of Jas. S. Harris' paper on

PEACH CULTURE ON THE PENINSULA,

Read before the Peninsula Horticulture Society, at Middletown, Del., January, 1901.

The subject of peaches has been so often, and so extensively discussed here, that we might think it old and threadbare; but each returning season we find in the centres of consumption peaches are still the queen of fruits.

I do not claim that we are likely to be exempt from yellows, but the smaller area here now in trees lessens the probability of virulence as once prevailed here, and from that view point increases the probability of longer lived orchards than in the recent past if all the knowledge that has come to us is made use of, and every diseased tree taken out and destroyed as fast as they make their appearance. We know full well that the competition in peach growing is greater now than ever and every section claims to grow the best. I do not doubt but that our friend from Michigan will tell us and give us the ocular demonstration of what he is doing, that there is the centre of intensive peach culture. Our fellow craftsmen in Georgia just think that they can beat the world, but I will tell them all that when they want to get the most beautiful specimens that nature's artist ever painted, and flavored with the richest nectar that ever touched the lips of man or maiden, come to the Maryland-Delaware Peninsula.

And with all this constantly expanding area of best peaches the demand and consumption keep pace with the production. Our great cities and manufacturing towns are growing at a rate never before known and our proximity to these great centres of consumption gives us advantages over all our competitors, for the additional cost of refrigeration from these distant points will amount to a fair profit to us; and if we adopt the most approved methods of production and marketing, our surroundings will insure for us greater profits than they can hope to attain.

But to accomplish this we have got to move ahead a pace from what we have been doing in the past, for they, knowing the disadvantages they have to meet, have put forth the needed efforts and are taking possession of our markets, while many of us, blind to our interests, are plodding in the ruts, and are left behind in the race when we ought to lead and can lead. But we must select varieties only of the finest fruits to ripen during the entire season, so as to give continuous employment to our labor and to make our heaviest picking between the Southern glut and the Western heavy shipments. And plant on our best land and situations, cultivate thoroughly and continuously from the time the sap starts till the fruit brings the limbs down so as to interfere with the work. It matters but little what kind of implements the work is done with so that the soil is kept constantly stirred, not deep, but stirred and kept fine, not only to keep down weeds but to have the roots constantly covered with a mulch of fine earth for retaining moisture so that they can keep the leaves abundantly supplied with nature's nourishment for the growing fruit. Do not allow the trees to overload themselves so that the fruit will all be low grade, but avoid this by thinning out at pruning time until you think you have almost cut your trees away.

One man will advise one style of pruning and another man will recommend a different method of trimming; but trimming, like cultivation, depends less on the manner than on the fact, but trim, trim, trim, so as to let in the sunlight and air and lessen the number of buds to such proportions that the peach factory in your charge will produce none but first grade specimens, for in these times it is quality that brings the net profits, and to produce only or mainly such is much cheaper and more satisfactory and profitable than to be overloaded with inferior, low grade stuff that has to be culled out and culled out to make a small part of the crop first grade.

READ CAREFULLY.


WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY—Always give shipping directions whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given we will use our own judgment.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE FOR PACKING AND DELIVERY AT R. R. COMPANY.—when prices are made at catalogue price. Where special prices are made cost of boxing and baling will be added at cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers, and have plants and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

IF FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED bury the package unopened in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

IF THEY SHOULD APPEAR DRY OR SHRIVELED WHEN RECEIVED, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water, and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump, appearance, when they may be planted.

OUR GUARANTEE—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent by us that proves untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

	
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CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.	
No. 1.	
To Whom It May Concern:	
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that on the 15th day of August, 1901, we examined the Nursery Stock of <u>J. G. Harrison & Sons</u> growing in their nurseries at <u>Berlin</u> County of <u>Worcester</u> State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellow, Pear, Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.	
This certificate is invalid after August 1, 1902, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.	
<u>A. L. Inguitance</u> State Entomologist <u>J. B. Norton</u> State Pathologist	
College Park, Md. August 16, 1901.	

TIME OF SHIPMENT—To the fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the first of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the spring trade in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in best manner, clean it up nicely, and give you good count.

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PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE—Goods sent C. O. D. only when one-fourth the amount of good rating.

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SPECIAL LOW EXPRESS RATE—By special arrangement we are able to send plants by express to any part of the country at 20 per cent. regular rate. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams Express Co.

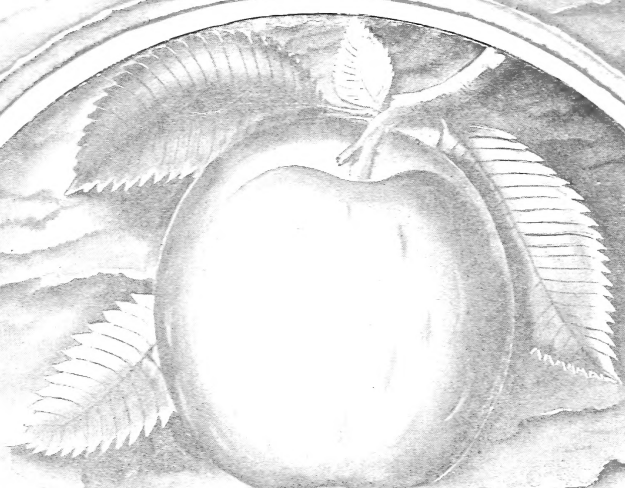
CLAIMS FOR DEDUCTION should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

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